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THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

Tammany Celebration of the Anniversary of his Inauguration.

Speeches by Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. R. M. McLane, Hon. John Cochrane and John Van Buren.

LETTERS FROM THE CABINET.

The meeting of the Democracy in Tammany Hall, last evening, called for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the inauguration of President Buchanan, and to sustain his Kansas policy, was very large, and there was much enthusiasm. The arrangements were excellent, as is always the case when Marshal Rynders exerts himself. The cannon was brought into requisition soon after 7 o'clock. Before 8 the doors were opened, and a procession, headed by a band of music and carrying the usual banners and the cap of liberty, marched in, nearly filling the front room of the Hall. Soon afterwards, the masses from below rushed in, to the entire filling up of all the available space. Mr. J. Romeyn Broadhead, calling the meeting to order, nominated for President Hon. John A. Dix. The nomination was confirmed unanimously and with applause. On taking the Chair, the President spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF EX-SENATOR JOHN A. DIX.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me by asking me to preside at this meeting; and I avail myself of the opportunity of addressing a few remarks to you in regard to its object. We are assembled in pursuance of a call signed by more than three thousand persons—many of them our most eminent merchants and business men—to sustain the President of the United States in the position he has taken in reference to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State. Though we are gathered together in the great Hall of the Democracy of the City, I see around me distinguished men of all parties, coming among us, not for any personal or sectional object, but to express their opinions, as it is the right, and I think the duty of all good citizens on a great question of public interest. We do not come here to find fault with any who take a view of the subject differing from our own. We are not here to proscribe, to denounce, or to impute unworthy motives to those who disagree with us. Our purpose simply is to proclaim our opinions openly and frankly, and to state with calmness, and without vituperation of any sort, the reasons for them.

Let me avow, at the outset, that I have, like many others, had my own difficulties with this question; that my first impression was in favor of remanding this whole subject to the people of Kansas, to be disposed of by them, with a full popular vote, as preliminary of her admission into the Union. I have come on full consideration to a different conclusion—that Kansas had better be admitted now; and that whatever the people may think fit to do in regard to their political organization, be done afterwards,—done as a Sovereign State, and not as a Territory, controlled, to some extent, by Federal authority and by Federal arms. I believe it best to detach the Federal power from Kansas as soon as possible, not because it has been misused, but because the majority of the people of Kansas (if they will do what every community ought to do—take the management of their own concerns into their own hands) will, in the speediest manner, put an end to existing dissensions, greatly to their own advantage and to the relief of their fellow-citizens in other States.

I believe I say nothing which any fair man will dispute when I assert, that if the majority of the people of Kansas, instead of getting up the Topeka organization, had cordially supported (as was their duty) the Government instituted by Congress, and taken part in all the proceedings under it, they would at this moment, in all probability, be living under a Constitution framed in accordance with their own wishes. Their refusal, at different times, to go to the polls, was not the result of indifference. It was premeditated and deliberate. It was persisted in against the advice and the urgent solicitations of some of the strongest Free-State journals in the Atlantic States. This refusal, on the part of the great body of the people to participate in proceedings affecting their organic arrangements, was not merely unwise. It was in the highest degree reprehensible. In the Republic of Athens it would have been criminal, for no citizen, in times of popular commotion, was permitted to stand aloof and cast on others the responsibility of settling existing contentions without his aid. The principle is founded in reason and justice. The exercise of the elective franchise is as much a duty as it is a right, especially when vital questions are at issue, and those who neglect or repudiate it, are untrue to the political institutions, which it is their business to uphold and defend. The election of the 4th January shows that the Free State men are in an overwhelming majority. It shows that they could have shaped their form of government according to their own wishes, if they had not permitted the minority to control. It is no excuse that they acted under the worst possible advice; and I submit to you, fellow-citizens, whether they will pay more than a merited penalty for their misjudgment, (to use no harsher term,) by living under a form of government not of their own choice, until they can amend it by the exercise of the right of suffrage—the only tribunal under our institutions for the arbitrament of difference of opinion on political questions.

That the Constitution of Kansas framed by the Lecompton Convention will be amended no one doubts. It is true it contains a provision that it shall be unaltered until 1864. But I regard all such attempted limitations of sovereign power as entirely nugatory. It is the right of every people to amend or abolish at will the form of government, under which they live. No power on earth can prevent them from exercising the right whenever they please. It lies at the foundation of all popular sovereignty. Constitutions are in the nature of compacts between the parties. The parties are the people, and they are as free to change these compacts by agreement, as the parties to a private contract are to amend or annul it by mutual consent. It is absurd to assume that a community can bind itself to live for eight years or a century, (if it may do one it may do the other) under any form of government without the power of altering it in any particular. I was one of those, some fifteen years ago, who contended that we could amend our State Constitution whenever the people by their delegates should meet in Convention for the purpose. There was a political interest in the State, which denied the proposition and which had influence enough with the Legislature to defeat any amendment in the mode prescribed. We prevailed in this controversy; the people called a Convention; and the Constitution of 1847 was framed in direct violation of the mode prescribed by the Constitution of 1821. If we could change our Constitution regardless of its provisions, the people of Kansas may in like manner change theirs. It is as great an exercise of power to amend a Constitution in direct violation of the mode of amendment prescribed, as it is to alter it in direct violation of a provision declaring it unalterable.

The whole question, on which Congress and the country are divided, is a very simple one; and it really seems to me that, when we strip it of certain accessories, there is very little ground for a difference of opinion. It is this: will you submit the Constitution of Kansas to a popular vote as preliminary of her admission into the Union, or will you admit her as a State and let the people dispose of the Constitution in their own way and at their own pleasure afterwards? Shall the ordeal precede or follow admission? Shall she act in this matter as a Territory or a State? The President advises the latter, and I am satisfied that he is right—that the mode recommended by him is the speediest for giving to the people of Kansas the uncontrolled direction of their own affairs and the regulation of their own form of government.

Those who take the other view of the subject denounce the President's proposition as tyrannical, oppressive, and a violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. Is there any justice in this denunciation? He proposes to admit Kansas into the Union at once as a State; to say to the people—Govern yourselves without external interference; elect your own officers; mould your own institutions into the forms best adapted to your local and social peculiarities; in a word, regulate your own affairs in your own way. Is this tyranny? Is this oppression? Is it a denial of the doctrine of popular sovereignty? To my view, fellow-citizens, it presents the highest evidence of your loyalty to that doctrine, and it repels with irresistible force all the imputations of injustice and wrong with which the President is assailed.

The President's recommendation is opposed also on account of the alleged frauds in Kansas. I am sure there is no one here who would palliate them. The President himself refers to them as "detestable crimes," which the people of Kansas will know how to punish. He believes that the surest and speediest modes of redressing all those wrongs and of calming the existing excitement is to acknowledge the sovereignty of Kansas as a State; and he will then be enabled, to use his own words, "to withdraw the troops of the United States." We agree with him in both respects. We believe that when the Kansas question is withdrawn from Congress, when it shall become purely local, when it can no longer be made an instrument for promoting party purposes, and when the people of Kansas, without the presence of a Federal army, can dispose of their own controversies in their own way, there will be an end of excitement.

But it is said there will be civil war. I do not believe it. Wars of this description are usually the result of oppression or of the idleness of surplus populations. There is no tyranny or oppression in declaring Kansas to be a State, and thus enabling the majority to act for themselves in all matters of self-government, whether organic or administrative, as the President proposes; and there are no unoccupied multitudes in Kansas, whose restlessness or want of employment can only find vent in civil commotion. The people of that Territory, and of the country at large, are too busy for intestine war. Besides, nothing is to be gained by it; and we know that the great mass of the people always take a practical view of their own interest. The majority in Kansas have no motive for a resort to arms, when they can so much more easily accomplish their objects by peaceful means, and the minority have as little interest in disturbing the public order, now that the destiny of the State is a foregone conclusion. There is another and a larger view of this subject. The question should be taken as speedily as possible out of the hands of Congress. It is one of the necessities of our political organization, especially when parties are nearly balanced, that every important public question assumes a party aspect, and becomes, for the time being, so engrossing as to obstruct the progress of public business. It cannot well be otherwise when administrations are shortlived, as they are with us, and when every change is expected to bring with it a general change in the tenure and distribution of public office. I am not sure that it is an evil. It promotes vigilance, it insures a keener scrutiny into the conduct of public men, and into their motives, so far as motives may be inferred from conduct. There are great and urgent reasons for taking this question out of Congress. There never was a time, when the whole attention of the Government was more imperiously demanded by our relations to other communities. The President has, with a fearlessness worthy of all praise, put an end to filibusterism in Central America, and maintained our public faith and our public honor in the sight of the civilized world. But there are indications not to be mistaken, that graver and more delicate responsibilities may devolve on us. The Republic of Mexico is rent by internal distractions and with every prospect of dismemberment. We are connected with her by a territorial boundary of vast extent. It is hardly possible that we can, in case of her political reorganization, escape complications with her of the most important character. When I had the honor of representing New-York in the Senate of the United States, some ten years ago, I pointed out these events as inevitably to occur at no distant day; and no one who has marked the progress, or rather the retrogradation, of things in that Republic during the intervening time, can have failed to see the end approaching with slow but certain steps. The London *Times*, in a recent number, says: "There is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with one inch of Mexican ground. Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibilities of ownership." Thus, while Europe is looking to us, and without disapprobation, as the arbiter of the political destinies of our Southern neighbor, we are expending all our time and energies in a domestic question which ought long ago to have been put at rest, and which has ceased to possess any practical importance; for no man can doubt that Kansas is to be a Free State.

Our relations with Spain are even more delicate and critical. I venture to say that no nation has ever borne so much of indignity and aggression from another as we have from her. She meets all demands of redress with insulting procrastination and indifference. She should be made to do us justice, or she should no longer be permitted to occupy a position on our coast which has for years been little else than an instrument of annoyance—a position maintained in defiance of the principles of liberality which govern the intercourse of commercial States.

I have alluded to two of the great subjects of international interest, which demand the attention of the Government. There are questions of a domestic character not less important—among them the hostile attitude assumed by that extraordinary social organization, half-military and half-religious, which has sprung up in the American desert, and which has disgusted all Christendom with its gross sensualism and its presumptuous impiety. Our commercial and financial systems need a thorough reform: the career of extravagant expenditure, which we have been running for years, should be arrested, and the administration of the Government be brought back, in regard to economy and simplicity, to the standards of Jefferson and Jackson.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, do what we can to expel this question of sectional agitation from Congress, and leave the Administration free to deal with the great subjects of foreign and domestic interest, which await its action and deserve its calmest, wisest and most deliberate counsels. I believe the President, in all he has done, has acted with the most patriotic and disinterested motives. I have confidence in his wisdom as well as his integrity. I am sure your faith in him and his upright intentions is not inferior to my own. Let us then stand by him, and let us be assured that, in banishing from the halls of legislation a subject of sectional controversy, we shall contribute to unite the conservative influence of all sections of the confederacy upon those great public measures with which the prosperity of the country and the tranquillity of the Union are so closely interwoven.

The remarks of the President were frequently interrupted by applause. When he had taken his seat, Mr. George E. Baldwin proposed a list of Vice-Presidents which were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Samuel Bradhurst presented a list of Secretaries which was also adopted. The organization was then completed as follows.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN A. DIX.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Charles Livingston,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Gerard Hallock,
George Greer,
Benjamin Aymar,
E. Boonen Graves,
Mathew Morgan,
James Lee,
John Steward,
H. O. Brewer,
Charles A. Davis,
Wm. Loeschigk,
Rufus Prime,
Robert J. Dillon,
C. Meletta,
G. E. Baldwin,
R. L. Cutting,
Jeremiah Larocque,
Reuben Withers,
C. P. White,
David Ogden,
W. H. Webb,
C. Schwarzwaelder,
Wm. Kemble,
J. W. Chanler,
James Clark,
Samuel J. Tilden,
Henry Nicoll,
Elias P. Higgins,
Wm. H. Bulteel,
Josiah W. Brown,
Wm. Miner,
Joseph Harrison,
Bartholomew Healy,
Francis R. Tillou,
John Clancy,
Wilson Small,
Gershon Cohen,
P. W. Engs,
Elijah F. Purdy,
James R. Steers,
A. S. Jackson,
Charles Doty,
Peter Moneghan,
Frederick E. Gilbert,
Peter Halpin,
Frederick R. Lee,
Patrick McElroy,
Robert Gamble,
Noah A. Childs,
Chas. H. Haswell,
A. L. Pinney,
Jacob A. Westervelt,
B. M. Whitlock,
John Wheeler,
Henry Howard,
Robert Bonsall,
Daniel E. Delavan,
Charles K. Smith,
Thomas McSpedon,
James A. Post,
R. B. Connolly,
August Belmont,
Jonathan Thompson,
Royal Phelps,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,
Effingham Townsend,
J. J. Boyd,
B. B. Blydenbergh,
Wm. Aymar,
Samuel Sloan,
Isaac Townsend,
J. Romeyn Brodhead,
B. L. Barbier,
T. O. Fowler,
Alexander Hamilton,
C. A. Secor,
W. W. Burrowes,
Edward C. Center,
Wm. B. Duncan,
Algernon S. Jarvi
G. D. Sutton,
Anthony Eickhoff,
Michael Murray,
James Leonard,
Jacob L. Smith,
Henry Stucke,
Richard Winne,
Henry Hart,
Thomas Kerr,
Charles A. Clinton,
James D. Morgan,
Nicholas Dimond,
John Donnelly,
Stephen Kelly,
Geo. P. Bickford,
Robert Donnell,
J. P. Dowling,
Wm. M. Tweed,
R. T. Compton,
Edward Pollock,
J. M. Marsh,
Wm. Murphy,
Richard F. Carman,
Asahel Levy,
Jefferson Brown,
Chas. D. Meade,
John Gregory,
Cyrus Ramsay,
John R. Briggs,
John L. Brown,
William Murray,
Wm. H. Leonard,
J. R. Sweet,
Thomas C. Fields,
John B. Fogarty,
James G. Smith,
James Reilly,
Geo. G. Barnard,
James Goodwin,
John Kettleman,
Bryan McCahill,
Daniel Kennedy,
Richard Busteed.

SECRETARIES.

C. P. Stuart,
A Chancellor,
E. S. Driggs,
John Baulch,
Theo. Hart,
Walter Roche,
Joseph Hilton,
Robert H. Ellis,
Lewis P. Clover,
Gustavus Schwab,
Andrew W. Jackman,
Charles Webb,
Jacob Bennett,
David Kissner,
John B. Ryer,
Andrew Leary,
C. Bainbridge Smith,
John J. Bradley,
Isaac Edwards,
Jas. M. Sweeney,
Patrick Hogarty,
James M. Helck,
C. A. Weeks,
W. T. Schmidt,
Thomas Munroe,
L. S. Pond,
Isaac Wright, Jr.,
W. B. Clerke,
James McMahon,
Wm. Wainwright,
Isaac Williams,
John Van Tine,
Charles J. Dodge,
Henry Harrison,
John Tilley,
H. W. McDonald,
J. J. Gumbleton,
Joseph C. Finden,
Theodore Froment,
John Nesbit,
Stephen M. Drew,
Michael Dee,
Wm. Sinclair,
George D. Davis.

The following resolutions were then read by Robert J. Dillon, Esq.:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States, having been purchased by the common blood and treasure of the whole people, are the common property of the people of the several States, and every citizen from every section of the United States entitled to enter upon and enjoy them, with or without his property in Slaves, as he may prefer—that the principle of good faith, fair dealing and fraternal obligation, again and again reiterated by the Democracy of the City of New-York, we rejoice to say, has, by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, ceased to be the mere principle of a party and has become the established principle of the Government.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party, devoted to the growth and expansion of the Confederacy, and believing that local concerns are best administered by those whom they most affect, hails with joy the advent of the period when any of the Territories is entitled, by the advance of its population and resources, to be introduced into the great brotherhood of States, and enter upon the career of self-government—and in the opinion of the Democracy, every Territory is thus entitled to admission upon presenting to Congress a Constitution which shall be "Republican in form," and with or without Slavery, as the people of each Territory shall determine.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas are entitled to immediate admission into the Union upon their Constitution now before Congress, for the following reasons:

Because the Constitution is "republican in form," and thus fulfils the only condition to admission required by the Constitution of the United States;

Because it was framed by a Convention sanctioned by Congress, and elected by a majority of the people;

Because it was adopted by a majority of the people in the mode authorized by the Convention, in whom, by delegation of the people, was invested supreme authority;

Because the mode thus authorized fairly and substantially submitted to the popular will the only question which really divided the people of the Territory.

Because the allegation that a large body of the people, known as the Free-State Party, supporters of another Convention, and in actual rebellion to the constituted authorities, did not vote upon the Constitution, and if they had voted would have shown a majority of the people to be opposed to it, is an allegation, under the circumstances of the case, entitled to no consideration; those who refuse to go to the polls have no right to complain of the result of an election;

Because the Constitution, thus adopted, being regular upon the record, Congress should seize the opportunity of incorporating Kansas as a State under its provisions, thereby investing its people with sovereign power to alter or amend it at their pleasure, securing to a distracted Territory peace and quiet, and driving from the halls of Congress a dangerous and useless agitation;

Because the industrial interests of the country, now suffering extraordinary depression, imperiously require repose from the dangers of sectional agitation, and that intestine divisions which threaten the peace of the confederacy, shall no longer be permitted to depress enterprise and to cast their baneful influence upon the credit and commerce of the people;

Because James Buchanan, the President of the United States, recommends it. Elevated to a position which enables him most accurately to ascertain the exact truth amid the conflicting statements, coming from heated partisans in that distant frontier of the Union, gifted with a rare sagacity and long experience to foresee and appreciate the dangers which threaten us, surrounded by a wise and able Cabinet, and animated by a patriotism which no man will question, he has advised Congress to meet the existing crisis by admitting Kansas into the Union with her present Constitution. Admiring his courage and decision, and fully impressed with the conviction that James Buchanan has "no other object of earthly ambition than to leave his country in a peaceful and prosperous condition and to live in the respect and confidence of his countrymen," we request our Representatives in Congress to follow his wise counsels, and we pledge to him and to them an unflinching support.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted by the Chair to our Members of Congress and to the President of the United States.

The resolutions were adopted.

REMARKS OF HON. R. M. M'LANE.

Hon. R. M. McLane of Maryland, was the first speaker introduced. Before making any observations upon the resolutions, or the objects of the meeting, he wished to congratulate himself upon the privilege afforded him of appearing before them. For it was with them that conservatism in matters of national Government was to be found, and it was through the great Press of New-York that the conservative men of the country received the sustaining comfort of the conservative doctrines and conduct here announced and enacted. The main subject before them, was that of the admission of Kansas, and if he had believed that was the only matter involved in the present struggle, he would not have taken so great an interest in the result. But that was not the only issue involved. Whether they were aware of it or not, he could assure them that it was the old fight on the question of Slavery coming up again, and for the purpose of destroying the peace of the country; and of engendering feelings of hatred among those who should be warmest friends. If the question as before settled on conservative grounds meant anything to the country, it meant that we should no more be troubled by the Slavery question. That was well understood by public men, and therefore was it, that those who opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution were declaring that the manner in which that Constitution was produced, was monstrous. That the people had not been permitted to vote, and that there had been frauds to a very great extent. For his own part he would state that he was prepared to differ with the President if he believed the President was wrong. But in this case he was satisfied that the President was right, and that those who opposed him were wrong, and that those of them who had been Democrats were traitors to their Party. [Cries of "Groans for Douglas."] No, said the Speaker, let there be no groans for Senator Douglas—at least, not with my consent. [Marshal Rynders—Let us postpone that for the present.] The Speaker continuing, said he spoke to Senator Douglas as he spoke to others in relation to the Kansas difficulty; that he in the Senate and himself in the House were responsible for the new doctrine, and that he, (Mr. Douglas,) more than any other man, was responsible for that doctrine. And he meant to hold him responsible for it, for he still claimed that he was as much the champion of popular sovereignty to-day as he ever was. He would hold him responsible for that, for he was the author of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Now, what was the case, and where was all the trouble? It was known to them that the people of Kansas desired a Constitution, and that they proceeded to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention. It was also known that when the election came off, those who were known as Free-State men refused to vote; but that was their own fault. The speaker then gave a succinct account of the progress of events until the meeting of the Constitutional Convention. The Convention agreed upon a Constitution; and when the question of submitting it to the people came up, it was decided by one vote to submit the Slavery clause. They were not obliged to submit any portion of it. They had the power to do what they pleased. Here was the issue. It had been stated that it was wrong *because* they must vote for the Constitution *without* Slavery, or the Constitution *with* Slavery—that they must vote *for the Constitution* in any event. Now, the people there were, as stated by Mr. Walker and Mr. Stanton, some of them respectable and many of them not. He believed a large portion of them were men without any legitimate business, and that they were in Kansas under the pay of the managers of the Kansas Fund. Now the Convention did not mean to submit the Constitution to the people. What they did mean to submit was the Slavery clause. They said that by law they had the right *not* to submit the Constitution to the people, but that they would submit the Slavery clause. It was intended to give the people the right to vote on that clause, but not on the Constitution. He had no idea that it was the intention to give those living under the Topeka Constitution, and not recognizing the legal authority, the right to vote on the Lecompton Constitution, until they should choose to recognize the rightful authority. And it was not claimed that there was any fraud in the vote on the Constitution. The allegation of fraud was in the statement that thirteen counties had been disfranchised. Now the fact was, that they had there what existed in several States—a registry law. And the Topeka people refused to be registered; consequently their inability to vote when the day of election came, was a fault of their own. And they were for the most part people who had said that they would not have voted even if they had been registered. That there were people who did not care to vote—that there were some who were too lazy to vote, was known to most of them. But on that point their President had said enough, when he said that in this country the people who voted were *the people*. And here, in the heart, where the treason was hatched; at least, here and in the New-England States, where the people of Kansas were incited to resist the law and the Constitution; here and in the New-England States, where funds, men and arms were contributed to continue the disturbance—he would say that it was better that such men as were keeping the affairs of Kansas in a broil should be sacrificed, than that, through their influence, the rights of all should be invaded at the ballot-box. We had had attempts of that kind here, and they had had them in Baltimore, through the organizations known as American clubs; and it was the duty of good citizens to do all in their power to discourage them. He did not pretend to say that the whole people of Kansas had voted. It was probable that nearly one-half were, at the time, under the Topeka influence. He said, in conclusion, that he believed he was talking to those who had grown up in the Democracy taught by Jackson, Polk and Pierce—a Democracy that had proven to be for the true interests of the people, and with which the people were satisfied; and he could assure them, as such, that this was the last issue of importance that they would have to settle with their present opponents—with the opponents of the National Democracy. When he had concluded he was loudly cheered, and the President announced John Van Buren.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. Van Buren was presented amid hearty and prolonged cheering. He said: Fellow citizens, I thank you for this kind reception. We are assembled on the 4th of March, 1858, just one year after the inauguration of the President to promote whose election so great exertions were made, and it seems to me a most appropriate time to recur, as well to the circumstances of the campaign in which he was elevated to the Presidency, as to the declarations of his inaugural address, the declaring upon what principles he should administer the government, that we may see whether it is true either that he has proved false to the trust reposed in him by the people of the Country, or whether it is true that circumstances have occurred since his elevation which authorize any person to assert, as so many of his opponents now do, that he has forfeited the confidence of the country, and that the Democratic Party, of which he is the chosen head, is now presented before its opponents. You will recollect that at the Presidential election a very large portion of the Free States of this Union voted for the adversary of Mr. Buchanan. You will recollect that a very considerable portion of the Southern country, if you have regard to Congressional districts, showed a majority for an adversary of Mr. Buchanan. He was defeated in most of the Free States by those who voted for Mr. Fremont, and in many of the Congressional districts of the South by Mr. Fillmore. Since that time, elections have occurred in the South, in the North, and in the West. In the South the opposition to him has been substantially overthrown. In the State of Virginia for example, the only Congressional district that elected an opponent, has now elected a Democrat, and she has an unbroken Democratic delegation to sustain him in Congress. In the State of Wisconsin in the West—which gave a large majority for Mr. Fremont—at the recent election a majority of the Democratic ticket was elected; and in this little State which we inhabit, in which he was in a minority of 80,000 at the presidential election, the last State election showed that he was in a majority of 18,000—[Cheers]—a change of 100,000 in one short year, in a single Free State, affected by the wise and just Administration of this President whom we are asked to denounce and charged with betraying and prostrating the Democratic party. But, fellow-citizens, it is said that circumstances have occurred since that election that have rendered him unpopular. Well, what do we see within three days? The city of Troy, in the heart of the State, gives a majority for a Democratic Mayor, the day before yesterday, of some 500 over both the Republican and American parties combined. The city of Oswego, in the North, on the extreme frontier of the State, and where the Anti-Slavery sentiment is known to be strong, gives a like Democratic majority over both her political opponents combined on a single candidate, the day before yesterday, at the Mayoralty election. The city of Rochester does the same thing by a majority of 500. And so of the city of Rome, the city of Poughkeepsie, and interior towns in Herkimer County. Ogdensburgh, the residence of Preston King, elects a Democratic Supervisor, and we are assembled here to-night to sustain the Administration of James Buchanan, under a call unequaled for its respectability, for the character and position of those who call it, by any call ever issued in the City of New-York for any public purpose, no matter how universally it might be admitted to be praiseworthy, and honorable and irrespective of all party—Henry Grinnell, a Fillmore elector, heading the call; distinguished merchants, who supported Fremont, uniting in it. And yet, in view of these facts, no one of which is susceptible of denial, we are told that the Democratic Party had been prostrated by Mr. Buchanan, and that we are a sorry set of fellows to attempt to meet to defend his conduct and his Administration. (Cheers.) And we are told this, too, by Democrats. We are told this by those who have belonged to the Democratic Party. By distinguished men who supported Mr. Buchanan at the Presidential election, and who seem to suppose if they withheld their support from him now he must necessarily be prostrated. The circumstances to which I have adverted show that thus far they are mistaken in their calculation. We are told that circumstances have occurred that show that we held out promises to the people during the Presidential election—that we stood upon a platform at the Presidential election which we have abandoned; and that pledges were held out in the inaugural of Mr. Buchanan that have not been fulfilled. Now, fellow-citizens, let us look back a little at this, because you and I were largely concerned in that Presidential election. I was, myself, actively concerned in endeavoring to persuade the people of the Free States to support James Buchanan for the Presidency, whatever might have been their views of Slavery. [Cheers.] I addressed the people of Pennsylvania, for example, every day, Sundays excepted, from the 1st to the 14th of October, preceding the State and Gubernatorial election, which went so far to decide the Presidential election. I addressed the people of this State, in almost every part of it. The people of New-Jersey, of Indiana, of Illinois, of Wisconsin, of Ohio, and while I don't undertake to say precisely what sentiments I uttered, I do undertake to say that if any pledges were made to the people, I was act and part in making them. I was present when they were made and must have known them. And those who charge us with turning our backs upon the pledges of the campaign, make that charge directly against me, as much as against any man of the United States. Well, I have been taught that it was my business to defend myself when I was assailed. I have been taught that it is no wisdom in a political campaign to suffer people to be eternally preferring charges against you of fraud and dishonesty, and of endeavoring to force upon the people what you know to be wicked and fraudulent, and not making some effort to defend yourself against the charge. And I have also been taught by those who sometimes speak of what they call the noble act of self-defence, that it is no way to conduct a controversy to be continually fending off; that one must thrust as well as parry, to conduct any defence to a successful result. [Laughter.] But in my judgment, it is highly important, when a controversy arises, to ascertain at the outset how it began. There is nothing about which people differ so much after the controversy has arisen, as to what were the circumstances in which it originated, and who was to blame. And now, let us see in that respect, what our position is. We assembled here on the 23d of December to sustain the President of the United States. He had made certain statements in reference to Kansas affairs. An election was to take place and had in fact taken place on the 21st of December and there met, of which he did not know. Other elections were to take place on the 4th of January in regard to which, of course, we could not be well informed. We met here on the 23d December, and resolved that up to that time the conduct of the President was entirely justifiable. Our action then and the remarks that I took occasion to make have been the subject of wide criticism and fierce denunciation by demagogues who differ with us in reference to the policy to be pursued, we sustaining the Administration and they opposing the Administration. Now, those gentlemen are extremely sensitive at being told that they are no longer members of the party, and so far as that is concerned possibly they may have a right to say whether they are or are not members of the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party, as I understand it, is a legitimate free-love association. [Laughter.] A member of the Democratic Party is a man who intends and desires to vote the regular Democratic ticket. [Cheers.] No other possible definition can be given of the term. Of course, it always rests in the bosom of the individual to say whether he does so intend or desire. But, at the same time, who is a supporter of the Administration, and who is an opponent of the Administration, is a question in regard to which there is no room for two opinions. Those who sustain the President's recommendation are supporters of the Administration. Those who oppose his recommendation, no matter what may be the party, they belong to, or what inferior excellence they may profess, are opponents of the Administration and are to be treated as opponents; and in dealing with the mass of those with whom they act there is no time to pick out those who have formerly been Democrats and protect them from injury and offer them eulogium. I propose to deal with them altogether in reference to the position that they have assumed. And now let us see why it is the President recommends the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. A majority, nearly the entire Democratic delegation in both Houses of Congress, second that recommendation. We have unanimously resolved that he is right. I have no earthly doubt that he is right as a Democrat, right as a patriot, right as a Statesman, and that those who oppose him will be overthrown and prostrated. [Cheers.] Now, what are the objections to the admission of Kansas? They have been well stated by the gentleman who preceded me, but allow me to advert to one or two circumstances that may not have been so distinctly put as one could wish. In the first place it is stated that the Constitution has not been submitted to the people since it was made by the Convention. I admit it has not; but what I undertook to show on a previous occasion, and what, I think, has been most satisfactorily shown now, was that a Convention called to frame a Constitution have full power to make it without submitting it to the people on a direct vote for their approbation. We made two in that way, the Constitution of 1777 and the Constitution of 1801. We made two in the other way, the Constitution of 1821 and the Constitution of 1845. And it is worthy of remark that whenever the Constitution is submitted to the people, the law calling the Convention always requires the Convention to submit the Constitution to the people. And when it does not require them, they not only are not bound to submit it, but their act in submitting it is irregular on the part of the Convention. It is true the people may go on and make a Constitution if they choose, independent of the action of the Convention, but the act of the Convention is their act—is their regular and, so to speak, legal act. Now, if you look at the two laws calling the Conventions that formed our Constitutions of '21 and '45, you will find that both of them required the Convention to submit the Constitution to the people. You will find that the Constitution reads differently when it is submitted to the people from when it is not. When it is made by the Convention, the Constitution says: The Convention ordains and declares thus, and so on. When it is submitted to the people it reads with a preamble: We, the people, make and establish the following constitution. But this idea that a Constitution is not valid till it is submitted to the people, which is the substance of the resolutions of Ohio and Indiana, adopted by our Democratic friends, is one that we desire to understand, because they may come into Charleston two or three years hence, at the Presidential Convention, with resolutions to that effect. I say it is a preposterous proposition, with not a shadow of a foundation for it. Why, if it is true of the people of Kansas it must be true if the people of this State call a convention to form a Constitution and don't direct them to submit it to the people. They go on and form a Constitution and put it in operation, but the Government under the old Constitution holds on because the new Constitution was not submitted. That is a case where you may go to the President to put down a domestic insurrection. Does anybody doubt that he would be bound to sustain the new Governor in that case, and that he would be bound to put down the old Governor who claimed to hold, on the ground that the Constitution had not been submitted. Why, if submission was required, the Constitution of the United States is invalid. That never was submitted to the people till this day, and we have lived under it ever since 1787. [Cheers.] That is the great sovereign Constitution of all of them, and to this day it never was submitted to a direct vote of the people—not even by the States. It was adopted by a Convention elected by the people in each of the different States, and never has been so submitted. How preposterous is it, then, to assume, as they do, that a Constitution must be submitted to the people in order to be valid.

Mr. Van Buren proceeded to answer certain arguments of Governor Wise, asserting the invalidity of the mode in which the Constitution was submitted. In connection with this he examined the powers of Congress as defined by the Constitution, in reference to the admission of new States. Kansas, he declared was now a State, and should now be admitted by Congress. By the Constitution the powers of Congress were limited to admitting new States, and after admission securing them a republican form of government, and by the Kansas-Nebraska bill it was provided that, having formed themselves into a State, they should be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as the people might determine. Therefore, the man who now resisted the application of Kansas for admission into the Union violated the Nebraska bill, and was false to the Cincinnati Platform. He was glad that the people of Kansas, on the 4th of January last, gave 10,000 votes against the Constitution. He was against the Constitution. He differed with Judge Douglas as to its being unimportant whether it were a Free State or not. It should be a Free State. But this vote against the Constitution did not make it invalid. Suppose our Legislature, to-morrow, authorized a vote on the present Constitution, for and against it, and that a majority of 100,000 should vote against it. Would that overthrow the Constitution? Clearly not. It would be a popular declaration of the desire to have it changed in due form. Admitting that there were frauds, it constituted no more objection to the admission of Kansas into the Union than the Plug-Ugly frauds and violence at Baltimore constituted a reason why Maryland should go out of the Union. If Mr. Secretary Stanton, who was traveling through the country really endangering his own constitution in efforts to overthrow the Constitution of Kansas—[Laughter]—who made himself so hoarse in discussing this question, that it was exceedingly doubtful the other night whether he could appear at the Academy of Music in a duet with an eminent historian. [Laughter.] If he would tell him (Mr. Van Buren) what he wanted to establish in regard to frauds in Kansas, either by committee or by his own statement, he would agree to admit it for the purpose of this discussion. After reading from one of Mr. Stanton's official documents as Secretary of Kansas, without making allusion to the submission of the whole Constitution, in which he pointedly expressed the desire that the Slavery question as the great distracting topic of the Territory, should be submitted to the popular vote. Mr. Van Buren proceeded to argue against the necessity of inserting any clause in the bill admitting Kansas, to provide that the people should be at liberty to amend their Constitution at any time, because, he contended, no such clause was necessary, inasmuch as by the bill of rights even of the Lecompton Constitution itself, the people had that right unquestionably and needed no such permission. He did not attach much importance to the result of the election. He did not care much which party were the victors. If the Free-State Party, as they called themselves, were beaten, Then the Democrats had the power. And he thought that there ought to be some Democrats in every new State. It was Democracy which had made Pennsylvania the first Free State in the Union, and nearly every other Free State since, and it would make Kansas a very good Free State also. Kansas a Slave State! Slavery was in its Consiitution, but nowhere else. There were one hundred and fifty slaves in the Territory, with ten thousand Free-State men yelling in their ears all the time; "Run, negro, you are free!" [Laughter.] What an extraordinary Slave State that was! [Laughter.] With three Free-State Legislatures all in full operation; one, Topeka; one, Lecompton, and one Territorial; with the right to send two Free-State Sanators—red-mouthed Abolitionists—to Washington, for six years, and with a member of Congress of the same stripe already elected sitting there. Well, that was a Slave State with a vengeance, and yet people told him that the Administration were going to force this Constitution on to Kansas, and they asked him with the greatest gravity, "Are you going to force this State Constitution on the people of Kansas?" [Laughter.] Well, he did not propose to force Kansas at all. Kansas, like a great many natural persons, was rather more remarkable for its shrieking than for its virtue, and if any attempt was made to force it, he had no doubt outcries would be heard. [Laughter.] It was impossible for anything to be more quiet than Kansas is now, and all he could say was that if anybody was forcing Kansas now, Kansas was keeping scandalously quiet. [Great laughter.] He knew it was said that the President was going to exercise most improper influences upon her. We heard from all quarters of the seduction of various members of Congress. Well, of course, that was not to be practiced upon Democrats. He presumed it would not be expected that the President should proscribe those who differed with the most of his friends in reference to the propriety of a Committee of Inquiry, and he inferred that these seductions were to be practiced upon those Republicans. He was at Washington some time ago, and saw the terror of those people for fear of being seduced. [Laughter.] There had been nothing like it, of late years; people hanging out of the windows, and standing in the streets, and wondering when this ravishing was to commence. [Great laughter and cheers.] It was due to Mr. Bancroft, our eminent friend, to say that he braved the danger nothing. [Laughter.] He passed backwards and forwards several times at Washington, while he (Mr. Van Buren) was there, and it was plain to be seen that both here and there no improper proposals had been made to him. [Laughter.] In fact, there was a stern virtue about these descendants of the Pilgrims and Puritans which forbade all this. Even the late Administration, under a New-England man, never made attempt upon Mr. Bancroft, and he was glad to perceive that our Pennsylvania President had pursued the same course, with, perhaps, prudish reserve. Mr. Bancroft was intact. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Van Buren proceeded to state his views of the Dred-Scott decision, with which he concluded, and after returning his thanks to the audience, resumed his seat, amidst loud applause.

The Chairman introduced Hon. John Cochrane, whose appearance was greeted with loud cheers.

JOHN COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

I purpose to discuss the propriety of admitting Kansas into the Union of States under the Lecompton Constitution. Whether the admission is demanded by its inhabitants, and whether the Constitution presented is republican in form, are questions pertinent to the discussion, and which Congress must decide affirmatively before accepting the State. No argument has been made against the republican form of its Constitution, and it may, therefore, be safely taken as conceded. Upon the remaining question, however, a fierce contest is raging which threatens the stability of the Union itself. Endeavoring to restrain my own party proclivities, I invite the attention of my fellow-citizens to a calm and dispassionate investigation of the facts which should influence their decision, and to accompany me upon an excursion of logical examination. A meeting described in some of our daily prints to have been large and respectable, and which was presided over by George Bancroft, historian, adopted a resolution, requesting the immediate representatives in Congress of the City of New-York (myself among the number) to oppose the Lecompton Constitution, as required by the principles of popular sovereignty and by the fundamental principles of Democracy. To a request thus resolutely made by gentlemen so respectable and distinguished, I would return a courteous, though a negative response. And lest I may be charged with an opinion emanating from party necessities alone, I will endeavor to satisfy them and the country that the true principles of popular sovereignty, and the fundamental principles of constitutional Democracy, require me to support the Lecompton Constitution. I think, Sir, that this same doctrine of popular sovereignty, as habitually understood, both within Congress and without, is quite abusive of the inherent right of the people to govern themselves. I am at a loss to perceive how a body of men under foreign dominion can be said to be clothed with the powers of self-government. The spectacle with which we are most familiar is that of the sovereignty of the people of the States in ever-present exercise and application. But the law which the representatives of the people of the States enact for the government of the inhabitants of Territories beyond the States is an instance, not of popular government, but of popular tyranny. Even were there justification for such a tyranny to be found in the peculiar posture of the Territories, the integrity of our constitutional fabric and the safety of individual rights would instantly repudiate and denounce it. There is, however, no such peculiarity—none that can raise even a plausible pretext for so gross and monstrous a violation of inalienable privileges. [illegible] is but the aggregation of individual rights; and what there is, either in the soil or in the atmosphere of a Territory, not only to neutralize but to oppress these rights, I am unable to perceive. It is quite true that the Federal Government represents the proprietary right of the people of the States in and to the public domain; and, as their trustee, is clothed with all power necessary to the care and conservation of the reality. Thus, the power of sale comprehends that of a sanitary police, and all rules and regulations essential to the preservation of the estate are properly obligatory upon the inhabitants on it. This power may, with accuracy, be denominated dominion—*dominus*—lord—landlord—the landlord's proprietary right. Sir, this is all the right of control vested either in the people of the States or in the Federal Government, their trustee, over the Territories or the people in the Territories. Quite different, however, from this right of dominion in the Government, is the right of sovereignty in the people. The one is referable to the attributes of property; the other to the attributes of man. To the one we are to look for the source of the power claimed and exerted by absolutism over its subjects, by despots over their vassals, by feudal Europe over its enslaved millions. To the other we are to proceed for the origin of that representative government which characterizes and protects American freedom. In the established right of property in the throne, not only to its realms, but through that property to the sovereignty which, by feudal fiction, depends upon it, we observe the concentration in the prince of dominion over lands, and of sovereignty over their occupants. The feud, therefore, is at the very root of monarchy, and combines in the lord paramount both title to the soil and control of the subject of the Old World. But the allodial tenure of American soil secures the proprietary right to the people, in whom also reposes sovereignty. And within the States where each is united in one body, sovereignty and dominion combine for the plenary power of the masses. When, however, as in the Territories, the proprietary right of dominion does not exist in the inhabitants, but remains in the States, it can be then exercised with reference only to the conservation of the estate, and with strict subordination to the sovereignty of the people, unaffected and unapproachable thereby. So, Sir, while I grant that Congress may constitutionally exercise all the functions of a proprietor of the public domain in the Territories, I am clear that any, the smallest attempt, on its part to coerce, govern or control their inhabitants is an unwarranted and atrocious usurpation of the sovereignty of the people. As this position intimately affects the constitutional relations of the people of Kansas to those of the Union, and of a consequence bears directly upon the force and obligations of all organic, enabling and other laws by Congress enacted for them, I trust, Sir, that I shall be permitted to fortify it by constitutional references. It has been generally supposed that the part of the third section of article four of the Constitution which declares that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," authorizes the political action of Congress over the Territories. While the history of the section proves the error of the supposition, it also demonstrates that the Convention refused to confer political territorial power upon Congress. Says the resilient Thos. H. Benton: "The clause as first proposed by Mr. Madison included temporary governments for the new States arising on this territory. Referred to the Committee on Detail, of which Gouverneur Morris was chairman, it was returned with 'governments' struck out, and adopted by the Convention as it now stands, the 'temporary governments' omitted and 'unappropriated lands' substituted by 'territory or other property,' and 'rules and regulations' added—significant alterations, and which go to repulse the Government power, and to identify 'territory' as meaning land." Now, at a time nearly cotemporary with this act of the Convention, the Congress of the Confederation were busy with the enactment of the ordinance of 1787. It is true that a Government was thus provided for the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; but, it is equally true that Congress did not thereby presume to control the sovereignty of its inhabitants. "It is hereby ordained and declared" (by the United States) says the ordinance, "that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable unless by common consent." Among those articles is one which makes "the Territory subject to the articles of the Confederation," and to "all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto," and another which provides that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." It is thus quite clear that all the power exerted by Congress over the inhabitants of this Territory, beyond its proprietary right of a provisional police for its domains, was avowedly derived from "the assent of the governed." And thus, also, is it clear that, so far was Congress, in this celebrated ordinance, from assuming a power to restrain Slavery from the Territories, that it referred its exclusion to a compact with their inhabitants; and the new Constitution ratified this agreement on the part of the United States by that clause in article 6 which says: "All debts contracted and all engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation." Now, Sir, if, as has been admitted by the very Coripheus of the freedom-shriekers of Kansas, the Ordinance of '87 was thus confirmed by the Constitution of '87, as the fundamental laws of the Union for its Territories, how consistent are its provisions with the Declaration of '76, with the inalienable principles of popular liberty, and with the rights of our race? There are footprints, Sir, in the path of our national progress which it were well were we oftener to inspect. They remind us of the experiences of the past and the truths by which they were impressed. We behold the vast fabric of popular sovereignty serenely reposing in the great Declaration. We recognize its beautiful symmetry in the memorable Ordinance. We tremble at its danger in the Compromise of '21, and we rejoice at its renovation in the Kansas act of '54. A fifth, Sir, is tiptoe in the series, and when Kansas shall be admitted a State, may we not hope that the consummation of a great principle will have been achieved?

The first four acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day,
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

If, Sir, I have succeeded in anything, I have proved the utter incompetency of Congressional interference with the domestic institutions of the inhabitants of a Territory. The instance of an express agreement, which is to be found in the ordinance of '87, has been followed by repeated instances of an implied agreement at the formation of every Territorial Government since then organized—an assent of the people of the Territory to the organic act implied by their acceptance of federal officers and by their representation in Congress; and it is precisely this effect, and no other, which I would concede to the Kansas Territorial act—namely, the effect of a compact between the people of the United States, the one party, and the inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, the other party. Now, the chief agreement attested by this instrument is, that the people of the Territory shall be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Appendent to this is the further provision, "that when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." When, therefore, we shall have determined that the people of Kansas demand admission into the Union of States, under the Constitution now presented to Congress, we will also have disposed of every other question possibly connected with the application. It is indisputably true that the Constitution in question emanates from a Convention elected for the purpose under a competent law of the Territorial Legislature. Its adversaries, therefore, have directed their chief attack upon this point. They submit that the acts of a Convention representing the people are not the acts of the people themselves; and that, therefore, they have not been left free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. In other words, they affirm the proposition that popular sovereignty can be exerted only by the people *per capita*, or in masses. The futility of the argument which denies the popular element to a representative assembly is the more apparent when we reflect upon the impossibility of so constituting any body that it shall not represent other interests than its own. Even the mass that loads the earth with its thousands is replete with the interests of the minors and the females of the community, which it affects to represent. It were useless, perhaps, to address myself to its inconvenience. A similar scene conjured before even the disturbed intellect of La Mancha's Knight its inseparable evils.

So vast a throng, the stage can ne'er contain.
I here build anew, or act it on the plain.

Moreover, the records of our national history are crowded with abundant evidence against the assumption that sovereignty is incapable of representation. It was a Convention consisting of a few delegates from a small number of States that in September, 1786, at Annapolis, recommended the Congress of the Confederation to devise such further provisions as should be adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and it was the recommendation from Congress in February, 1787, which assembled the Convention in the succeeding month of May which framed the Constitution. Thus, at a suggestion and a recommendation, both destitute of any specific authority, the people of the States elected delegates to a Convention, and subsequently accepted the result of its labors. Having perfected their work, that Convention, before adjourning, resolved that the Constitution they had framed should be laid before the United States in Congress assembled; "and that it is the opinion of this Convention that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification." Article 7 of the Constitution itself provides that "the ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." Here, then, we discover that the origin, the structure, the completion and the ratification of the instrument, the entire vitality of which is derived from "the assent of the governed," are traceable alone to the action of conventions elected by the people to represent them in their deliberations and acts. Nor are we without authority that representation is the only constitutional mode of ascertaining and declaring the popular will. That I am right in my construction of these various

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Deplorable Condition of Mexico—Interference in Her Affairs Becoming Necessary—Plan for a Protectorate, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1, 1858.

The affairs of Mexico are attracting a good deal of attention here, and the Administration is frequently discussing plans for the relief of our sister republic, which for want of a stable Government seems to have fallen into chronic decay. The time certainly appears to be near at hand when, for the sake of good neighborhood, the Government of the United States will be compelled to adopt some active measures for the abatement of the nuisance which our sister republic is becoming, rather than being a liberal contributor, as she should, to the general stock of prosperity and wealth. Good and reliable government, to give security to life and property, is all Mexico needs to make her prosperous, wealthy and happy. Her internal resources are rivaled nowhere. Her soil and climate are excellent, and rich mines and facilities for manufacturing abound throughout her domain. But all lie undeveloped, simply because few are willing to risk their lives or their capital in developing these resources in a country where a political storm may at an hour's notice deprive them of everything.

Notwithstanding the improvidence and profligacy of Mexico, and crude as is her development, her revenues from customs alone could have been farmed out years ago for $12,000,000 per annum, and there is no doubt that an honest and economical administration of the Customs Department would add twenty per cent. to this amount. $8,000,000 of this should be sufficient for the expenses of the Government, leaving from four to six millions with which to pay the interest on her public debt, and finally extinguish it, while now she is, in fact, bankrupt, unable to pay her interest even, and continually becoming more and more involved. At present the revenues are squandered in the most shameful manner, much of them, in fact, exhausted in the schemes of petty politicians to retain or maintain position in the Government. Put an end to all that by some plan which shall insure a permanent and honest administration of affairs, and Mexico is at least capable of discharging all her obligations as a member of the family of nations.

But she is capable of much more than this. Give the needed security to life and property, and a single branch of her industry—that of mining—will add from fifty to a hundred millions of silver per annum to the present supply. It is unnecessary to moralize upon the beneficial effect that this accretion of the precious metals would have upon the business of all commercial nations. It is sufficient to suggest the vast advantages which would flow to Mexico herself from the production of this amount of silver. Not the miner alone would be benefited; but every branch of human industry would thrive under its influence, and a healthful emigration would flow into Mexico, and in a few years establish her as a first-class power among the nations. Why should this not be? What does she lack but men, capital and enterprise? Absolutely nothing. Nature has done for her all that could be asked. The man of enterprise finds there a charming climate, all the elements of civilization, society and cultivated soil; and, when we remember the dream-like prosperity of California, based entirely upon mineral wealth—notwithstanding the pioneers there had to contend with an unbroken wilderness—what may we not expect of more favored Mexico, if her Government is only placed upon a basis which will secure to her the benefits of enterprise similar to that which has made a great and powerful State of California?

With all these elements of wealth and prosperity Mexico, nevertheless, is bankrupt, convulsed by petty revolutions, cursed by the most shameless corruptions of her officials, unable to pay her debts, and rapidly sinking lower and still lower into the pit of ruin. At this very hour she is looking to the United States for pecuniary aid to enable her to retrieve present difficulties, and again establish some sort of government. So desirable is it to us that order should reign there, that our people might be willing to let her have the money, if it would effect any permanent good result and could be satisfactorily secured; but we cannot purchase her territory, as heretofore. The day for that has passed, as Mr. BUCHANAN will find, if he ever succeeds in his plan of negotiating a treaty for the acquisition of Sonora. The Gadsden Treaty never could have obtained five votes in the Senate of the United States, if all the territory it acquired, out of which a State could have been made, had not been first lopped off by amendment. Senators, North and South, were opposed to acquiring territory for the two sections of the Union to quarrel over in the future; and I remember very well that Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON referred to the action of the Senate in relation to the Gadsden purchase for the evidence that such acquisitions would never again be sanctioned by our Government and people. Indeed, it may be set down that if the rich province of Sonora were to be offered us to-day as a free gift, on condition that we should establish a government over it, the Senate would reject it.

We cannot aid Mexico then, by purchasing her territory, or even by loaning her money on a *pledge* of territory,—for that would be eventual acquisition. Still Mexico must have money, and it is idle for us to say that we care not where she gets it,—for we *do* care. She is already responsible to the United States in large amounts for outrages committed upon American citizens; and our Government must insist upon their settlement at some time or other, or assume the liquidation. England, too, will be likely to step in ere long to rescue something from the "sick man's" estate for the satisfaction of her holders of Mexican Bonds. It is only a question of time, at best, as to when she shall do this,—whether now or a year or five years hence. She can do it in one of two ways,—either by an acquisition of Mexican territory, or by assuming a protectorate over the country. Will the United States assent to either? Certainly not unless we are prepared to accept the most offensive violation of the celebrated Monroe doctrine, and to permit the establishment of British influences over our sister Republic far greater than those the exercise of which in Mosquitia and the Bay Islands we have been contesting for a dozen years.

But we cannot play the dog in the manger. If we will not permit Great Britain to collect her debt in that way, we must suggest some other method of securing it to her, or become responsible ourselves. The question how this can be done is one that must be discussed and settled soon,—and its solution may solve also the troubles of our neighbor, and make of her a powerful and profitable ally, if we are only bold enough to grapple with the subject, and to carry out a radical policy. Under all the circumstances, has not the time arrived when it behoves the United States to consider whether or no we ought not *assume a protectorate over Mexico, and by the exercise of our moral influence secure her the stability and good government which can alone save her from dissolution, and enable her to fulfill her obligations as a member of the family of nations?* Something must be done,—and the simple query is whether the establishment of the protectorate would not be, on all accounts, the *best* thing. The details of such a plan are easy of comprehension,—and the case of the Ionian Islands may furnish a precedent. Those islands became a nuisance of bad neighborhood, and accordingly by the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, it was agreed that Great Britain should assume a protectorate over them, which was done; and since that time the Ionian Islands have gone on peacefully and prosperously.

In the case of Mexico the United States might nominate COMONFORT—or any other honest and capable man who had received the suffrages of the people—as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. In all other respects the present form of Government might be preserved: but it would be understood that the United States would *protect* the Government and maintain it against popular tumult. The garrisons of the country would pass into the hands of the protecting power, and be manned by the latter with troops enlisted for that special service, the effect of which would be always to keep before the disorganizers the hopelessness of any attempt to gratify their own ambition through the prostration of one Government and the revolutionary elevation of another. The expense of all this would, of course, be borne by Mexico herself, and be far less than the present cost of her army, which contributes more than any other single element to the success of the petty revolutions which are destroying the life of the nation.

My argument, in, brief, is this: The Republic of Mexico is dying. We must either succor her,—let her be succored by a European power upon terms disadvantageous to our own interests,—or permit her to fall to pieces, and grab a portion of her territory which we don't want, to satisfy our demands against her. We can succor her only by a protectorate, or by an acquisition of territory. The latter is impolitic, to say the least. The advantages of the protectorate are these: *First*—It would cost us nothing, because Mexico would pay all its expenses. *Second*—It would give us the desired good neighborhood without our having to purchase territory, and with it a national partisan excitement. *Third*—The payment of money for a purchase of territory, if made, would only afford temporary relief, and in a few years we should be called upon just as imperatively for further aid, and the condition of Mexico will not have improved a whit. *Fourth*—Under the protectorate, which would cost us no more than the indorsement of A. No. 1 paper costs an indorser, Mexico would be so developed as to become to us a great and profitable customer as well as a valued friend and ally.

I have neither time nor space for further presentation of this subject now, and must leave to some future occasion the consideration of objections that may be raised both in the United States and in Mexico, to the proposition for a protectorate. The subject is one at least worth considering, as it certainly is one that *must* be met and disposed of in some way before many months elapse. S.

FROM ALBANY.

The Castle Garden Emigrant Depot—Increase of Salaries—New-York Banks—Assessed Value of Railroad Property—Harbor Master Nominations Confirmed, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

The removal of the County seat of Alleghany was the special order in the House to-day. It occupied much time, and was finally carried.

Under the order of reports of Committees, the Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported in favor of ordering a select committee to inquire into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, and to investigate the manner in which the landing and forwarding of the emigrants is conducted at Castle Garden. The Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers.

When reports from State Officers were in order, a communication was received from Attorney-General TREMAIN, giving the opinion that it was not necessary a member of the Assembly should be a resident of the District from which he is elected. Upon this opinion the Committee on Privileges and Elections asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the claim of Mr. DOLAN to the seat now occupied by Mr. SEELEY, of New-York. The contestant claimed the seat upon the ground that Mr. SEELEY was not a resident of the City when he was elected to the Assembly. The discussion which followed this motion necessarily involved an investigation of the main question. Without coming to a conclusion the House adjourned.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Dr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill to designate the salaries of certain officers of Government. It gives the following compensations:

To the Governor $8,000, and $1,500 for clerk hire.

To his Private Secretary, $2,500.

To the Secretary of State, $5,000; and $9,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,500.

To the Comptroller, $5,000; and $12,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,500.

To the State Treasurer, $5,000; and $4,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,500.

To the Attorney-General, $5,000; and $3,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,500.

To the State Engineer, $5,000; and $3,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,500.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, $5,000; and $3,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,000.

To each of the Canal Commissioners, $3,000; and $3,000 for clerk hire.

To each of the Inspectors of State Prisons, $3,000; and $3,000 for clerk hire.

To the Auditor, $3,000; and $8,000 for clerk hire. To his deputy, $2,000.

AN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Senator BRANDRETH also introduced a bill to reorganize the Executive Department of the Government. The principal objects of the bill appear to be to add some additional paraphernalia to the outside department of the Executive Chamber—to give the Executive some additional patronage, and to add to the burden of taxation. Nothing but circumlocution and extravagance.

NEW-YORK BANKS.

Senator FOOTE introduced a bill to amend the law under which the New-York banks are required to make weekly reports. It so amends the banking law as to require every bank doing business in the City of New-York to report:

1. Amount of capital stock actually paid in.
2. Average amount of investments.
3. Amount of specie.
4. Amount of circulation.
5. Amount of circulation, registered or unregistered.

These reports are to be made weekly, but the statements are to be made for the close of each day's business.

Under the head of investments are to be included all loans and discounts, bonds and mortgages, stocks and real estate. Under the head of deposits shall be included amounts due banks or other corporations, unpaid dividends, profits, and all sums due on demand.

These statements are to be returned to a person to be designated by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and are to be by him made into a tabular statement and published in one or more papers.

Any bank neglecting or refusing to furnish the required statements to forfeit its charter.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Something like a dozen reports were received this morning from different railroad companies, showing the assessed value of the property of each company for the years 1856 and 1857. I compile them in one table, but give the New-York and Erie and the New-York Central by counties:

Roads.	1856.	1857.
Albany, Vermont and Canada	$218,263 00	$140,007 00
Sixth-avenue, (N.Y.City).	571,000 00	237,809 00
Black River and Utica	1,906 99	1,802 96
Brooklyn City Railroad	842,344 00	325,251 00
Oswego and Syracuse	280,345 00	301,325 00
Chemung Company	206,000 00	163,351 45
Canandaigua and Elmira	376,320 00	255,716 22
Albany and West Stockbridge	957,404 00	548,639 00
New-York and Erie	5,257,786 00	4,612,846 61
New-York Central	14,406,868 00	11,171,384 12
Totals	$23,128,236 99	$18,056,132 36

Decrease under the law of last Winter on these twelve roads, $5,072,104 63.

I give the New-York and Erie Railroad and the New-York Central by Counties:

NEW-YORK AND ERIE.

Counties.	1856.	1857.
Rockland	$700,300	$428,363 00
Orange	849,570	946,167 55
Sullivan	232,720	191,240 45
Delaware	90,000	202,748 00
Broome	518,615	489,718 81
Tioga	352,400	428,262 00
Chemung	576,200	357,523 50
Steuben	435,500	442,219 95
Allegany	384,105	342,868 95
Cattaraugus	743,174	470,058 31
Chautauque	375,202	310,676 09
Totals	$5,257,786	$4,612,846 61

NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

Counties.	1856.	1857.
Albany	$677,250	$723,227 60
Schenectady	735,300	453,532 44
Montgomery	1,505,480	1,025,154 50
Herkimer	886,837	449,038 08
Oneida	923,110	660,759 98
Madison	550,000	388,050 00
Onondaga	1,409,000	1,085,624 00
Cayuga	624,950	368,326 00
Seneca	309,000	108,213 75
Ontario	737,577	416,640 64
Wayne	753,702	565,940 73
Monroe	1,763,718	1,488,861 50
Orleans	525,900	398,877 00
Niagara	699,560	714,510 70
Genesee	1,129,750	1,068,426 80
Erie	1,381,814	1,256,201 00
Totals	$14,406,868	$11,171,384 12

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Senator ELY introduced a bill this morning authorizing the Governor to appoint 400 Notaries Public for the City and County of New-York.

CHARTER CONVENTIONS.

Senator ELY also introduced a bill to provide for organizing Conventions in Municipalities for the purpose of revising charters. It provides that when a Convention shall have prepared a charter, it shall submit the same to the Legislature for its approval. The approval once obtained, it shall not be altered or amended except upon the vote of two-thirds of the members elect to the Legislature, unless by consent and application of the corporate authorities. This bill is designed by Mr. ELY to prevent the tinkering of city charters, unless such tinkering is invited and sanctioned by the municipal authorities.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

It was Executive session to-day. Every Senator was present, and, judging by the time occupied, the sitting must have been entertaining, if not exciting.

The Senators from New-York and Brooklyn, to whom were referred the nomination for Harbor Masters, respectfully asked the Senate to grant them further time for consideration. Upon this request turned the contest. The Republicans were against granting. Senator STONE for it. Senators JOHNSON and WHEELER against it, and the Democrats, *en masse*, for it. There was much legislative manœuvring to secure the time asked, and the Ayes and Noes were called an innumerable number of times but always with substantially the same result.

Where the nominations came directly before the Senate they were confirmed by the affirmative votes of the Republicans and Americans. In some instances one of the Democrats would unite with the Republicans in favor of the nominees. A. D. BARBER was confirmed, as he deserved to be, by a vote of twenty-six to four. Senator DOHERTY voted to confirm DODGE and Senator PRATT to confirm COFFIN. To clinch the whole matter, a motion to reconsider the vote confirming Messrs. STEWART, DODGE, BARBER and COFFIN, was voted down.

So that all the horses which his Excellency led to the water have taken a drink, or rather they have taken several drinks. LEO.

WESTERN POLITICS.

The Anti-Lecompton Movement at the West—Douglas in the Ascendant—Ohio Wire-Pulling.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Monday, March 1, 1858.

"*Dinna ye hear the Slogan?*" 'Tis DOUGLAS and his men. The State of Ohio, the mother of the States of the great Northwest, has commenced the development and organization of a sentiment which for some time has silently but surely pervaded the hearts of the people, but which now rages in fury at Columbus, has spread through Indiana, blazed up in her Capital on the 22d of February, and the ultimate results of which will be a Convention in Chicago, the largest and ablest that ever assembled to denounce a traitor or vindicate the rights of man.

These impromptu meetings have been thus far a great success, showing the most lively sensibilities to the wrong which the President is endeavoring to perpetrate in forcing upon a people a Constitution contrary to their legally expressed wish, making that blunder a pet measure of his Administration and then proscribing Western men for their manliness in saying that submission to palpable errors and blunders shall not be made the test and standard of Democracy. There probably never was a time when the men of the West were filled to fullness with the spirit of indignation as they are at this present, at the faithlessness to his friends and the vacillating and proscriptive policy of the President in this Kansas business. In the very matter of all others wherein the great age, character and personal honor of Mr. BUCHANAN was held out to the people of the West, in all the speeches made in the campaign, by the very men whom the President now proscribes, that exact justice should be done to the people of that Territory by the General Government, in their efforts to establish a Constitution and to regulate all their institutions in their own way. Without which assurances and guarantees made on the part of his friends, he could not have received the vote of a single State in the West. The venting of Executive ill-temper and spleen upon the the heads of Democrats for taking issue calmly and respectfully upon measures proposed or blunders made, as becomes the duty of representatives in a free Government, in an age when "free men know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them," cannot be cringingly submitted to this side of the Alleghanies.

The Executive bolts have been especially hurled in this direction, and mistaking the mettle of Western men, the President has seemed, by his recent acts of vindicative proscription, to suppose them all to be satellites revolving around Post-Offices, and that Executive patronage in their estimation was a means of grace working absolution for all political wrongs whenever and upon whomsoever perpetrated. But coming events will teach Presidents—"which a breath can make, as a breath has made"—that Western men will maintain their personal faith no less than their political honor.

The West is under no especial obligation to Mr. BUCHANAN, for although having yielded at the Cincinnati Convention to the fatal argument of expediency, and withdrawn their young and vigorous statesman, and come up in the canvass with great spirit and cordiality, and saved the old man from defeat, yet the first official act of his elevated position was to ignore the modern *living* men of the Northwest in his Cabinet.

Meetings are being called all over this State. A monster meeting is called for Cincinnati, at Smith & Nixon's Hall, where the National platform was adopted, and Mr. BUCHANAN placed upon it,—but from which he has stumbled and fallen. Mount Vernon has sent forth her call, and on the 10th of March the State will assemble at Columbus, at which time it is expected that DOUGLAS, WISE, STANTON, WALKER and PAYNE will be present. If these are a specimen of the men who are to be driven from the Democratic Party by the President, and one Pennsylvania Senator, and about two Alabama and Mississippi members of Congress, aided by the tremendous power of the Washington *Union*,

"Then welcome be Cumberland's steed to the shock."

Ninety out of every hundred men west of the Ohio River spurn the Lecompton insult and CALHOUN villainy, and any man who countenances that instrument in these Northern States, in any shape or any form, or under any apology, is with the people a defunct and obliterated politician. It is not believed that a single member of Congress from Ohio, on the naked question of the admission of Kansas under Lecompton, will vote for it. Whether Mr. PUGH will vote in accordance with his own notions or the unanimous judgment of the Legislature and the sentiment of his State, is not much thought about now or cared for. He has never, as a Senator, commanded more than the respect, certainly never the admiration of his party. He never had been dreamed of as being destined for the seat which he has occupied, and he is indebted for his fortunes more to the chaotic condition of things than to the actual judgment of the Legislature then in session, upon his fitness for so important a position. Nevertheless, his party have tried to make the most of him, and his party papers, especially the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, have left no opportunity unimproved to give "*the* Senator," "our talented young Senator," a boost towards fame and good position in his own State. But it is said that the Senator is now coldly inclined towards the editor of that journal, because he could not see, what it required mental "optics sharp I ween" to see, the merits of that "compromise" which fell so flat in the Senate and upon the public judgment. There has always been a consciousness among that gentleman's friends, of too much forwardness in the Senate for his years and strength. He is regarded as a well-read and thorough young lawyer, but his *penchant* for speaking upon every measure, regarding it as a "case" which he must "open" or "close," has had a tendency to detract from his real merits, and has been a source of regret to his constituents and friends. Though quite a self-reliant man, he seems always to have considered his line of success to lie in the direction of submission to the wishes of an Administration, even against his own State.

The Democrats of the Legislature, and throughout the State, are looking to GROSBEK, of Cincinnati, to represent and speak the sentiments of the State and the great Northwest in the trial which is to come in Congress. He is recognized as by far the ablest man Ohio has in the national councils. He is a lawyer of great abilities, and commanding in person, character, and social position, and speaks to the point and purpose, and with great effect. One hundred and seventy thousand Democrats will stand at his back.

There is, just at this time, a very interesting state of uncertainty as to who will be the successor of Mr. J. W. GRAY, as Postmaster at Cleveland, in the event the President shall think he can afford to play with a hot poker with the wrong end in his own hands, as it surely will be. GRAY is a capital subject on which to try the experiment of creating a popular sentiment in favor of the Calhoun cheat through official decapitation. He is the senior Democratic editor of the Northwest, and the *Plaindealer* finds its way into more families from Ashtabula to "Egypt," and from Kansas to Lake Superior, than any other political paper west of the Ohio River. In war he is an enemy, but in peace a friend. He did great service in the campaign, and is still an ardent supporter of the President, except in the Lecompton swindle; in that matter he sustains the Legislature and people of his State, and the Democracy of the Northwest, whose organ his paper is.

Friends of the President should caution him as to the agents he recognizes or employs to dispense Post-Office gifts in this section, as success in purging the Democratic Party will depend somewhat upon their character and qualifications. Ohio should be assigned to JAMES B. STEEDMAN, House Printer, as it probably has been, judging from the tenor of dispatches that have recently come here to sundry persons asking, "Are you for *Lecompton?* If so, you can have the Post-Office, *provided* you will start a Lecompton paper." Now, every one who knows this individual will admit that as a Calhoun-Lecompton colporteur and gift distributor he is "admirably qualified for such a position by a happy *combination of defects* natural and acquired." He is capable of regulating the political tone and sentiment of more corner groceries, aiding more men in procuring the same office at the same time, levying larger contributions, and negotiating heavier forced *loans* than any other man in Washington. He has had about six candidates in tow for the Cleveland Post-Office, whose hopes and anxieties he has nursed for about three weeks at different prices, but not one of whom was in favor of Lecompton—which, to begin with, was held up as an indispensable pre-requisite to success. But poor STEEDMAN has been unfortunate in his management of these Cleveland fellows, for he not only lost money on this lot, but was by them shorn of his locks and betrayed into the hands of the President himself. For in making merry with these Lecompton candidates one night, he let himself loose, talked disrespectfully of the aged and venerable "Old Buck" and his policy, and intimated, in not over-choice and delicate language, that he was only playing Lecompton to make a little money, and arrange and adjust a little Government patronage among his special friends, a few choice spirits in Ohio. The Cleveland gentlemen, shocked at such political deception and treachery, and being more truly the friends of the President than the great *medium* between the President and applicants for office, left his presence in disgust, *made their affidavits* to the language and sentiments uttered by the great Lecompton apostle, laid them before the President and left for home. The President immediately sent for his agent, and when he afterwards emerged from the White House, it is said the Toledo gentleman's pantaloons looked as if he had *been on his knees*.

Having had, however, such ill luck with applicants in large lots from this quarter, he is now concentrating his energies upon only one individual, Mr. SAMUEL STARKWEATHER. As it is a disputed point whether he voted for FREMONT or BUCHANAN, as at one time he said he had not then decided between them, and has been a warm and still is a warm Anti-Lecompton man, deprecating in earnest and pointed language the suicidal policy of the President, and, furthermore, as his answer to the question, "Are you in favor of Lecompton?" is characteristic, "I approve of the President's Message," without intimating *which one*, it is surmised that the other eye of the President will be opened before he lets any more of STEADMAN'S Anti-Lecompton friends pass.

The honest and sincere friends of the President should warn him against those persons who are *Lecompton only by telegraph or letter to Steedman*, or he is destined to be shamefully cheated. He should be also careful about the arrangement to start the Lecompton paper. The salary here is small, only about $26,000, and it would not run a paper, which the people would not take or pay for, more than two or three months, and there would be a disposition to back out of this part of the condition; but as most of these Cleveland applicants are rich, it would be best to *put them under bonds*. Will Mr. CALHOUN aid the President in this part of his duties, and see that no false entries are made or frauds perpetrated on the old gentleman by any person of "vaulting ambition," aspiring to a seat in the United States Senate.

The Diamond Lens Controversy.

LETTER FROM MR. O'BRIEN.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The tardy candor which Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK displays in a letter concerning the authorship of "The Diamond Lens," published in your paper of last Thursday, compensates somewhat for the evasive character of his reply to my first note. In his last communication Mr. MAVERICK fathers the anonymous report that I am not the author of the story in question, and with a warlike contempt of threats that were never made, and pugnacity that was never demonstrated, declares his readiness to substantiate his assertion. I am to be demolished the instant I desire to be demolished. I have only to say the word, and Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK will descend upon me like the Assyrian. Terrible powers with which Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK supposes himself invested are vaguely by him hinted at. Masked batteries of fatal facts are ready to open on me. Ambuscades of mysterious literary gentlemen (who, I suppose, are kept concealed on the premises of the NEW-YORK TIMES) only await the signal from their leader to rout me utterly. A melodramatic stranger—clad, I presume, in the usual slouched hat and mantle—is patiently waiting for his cue from Mr. MAVERICK to rush upon the scene, armed with the conventional speech, commencing "It is now four years since I read the Diamond Lens," &c.; after which, it is supposed that I will retire, covered with confusion and shame. This potent personage is thus alluded to by Mr. MAVERICK in his programme:

> "An intimate friend of Mr. NORTH, who has not yet perused Mr O'BRIEN'S version read *Microcosmos* years before poor NORTH came to his end. My statements were made on this gentleman's authority, and until I had obtained his consent to the use of his name if necessary, I refrained from replying to the charges of Mr. O'BRIEN. I am now in possession of his permit to give his authority; and his name, with those of several other gentlemen, is entirely at Mr O'BRIEN'S service, together with a number of other facts which I shall be happy to air for that gentleman's benefit, if he desires it."

I will refrain from commenting on the singularly ungrammatical manner in which Mr. MAVERICK has introduced his band of *Spadassins* to your notice—because, to be a good grammarian and a great captain at the same time, is a favor granted to few men—but will proceed at once to invite that gentleman to the sacrifice. I desire to be demolished. Let Mr. MAVERICK'S mercenaries come forth. Let the batteries open. Even destruction is preferable to the terrible state of suspense in which I am left by such vague but awful threats.

In order that Mr. MAVERICK'S legions may have something substantial on which to spend their valor, I will here once more distinctly define my position.

I assert, without any reservation whatever, that I am the sole author of the story called "The Diamond Lens," which was published in the January number of the Atlantic Monthly: that I am indebted to no one for any portion of the plot or language; and that previous to its composition I never had any knowledge, direct or indirect, of any similar story, whether by Mr. North or any other person.

This, I trust, is sufficiently plain. The lists are now open. Let Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK'S unknown knight enter.

In conclusion, permit me to "air" one or two "facts" for Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK'S especial benefit.

I am very well aware that a story entitled *Microcosmos*, was sent by Mr. WM. NORTH to the editor of a leading Magazine in this City. This tale was promptly rejected on account of its incoherence. The editor of the Magazine in question has a distinct recollection of Mr. NORTH'S story, and states that it did not bear the slightest resemblance to "The Diamond Lens."

Now, as Mr. MAVERICK'S charge of plagiarism, so far as it has gone, rests exclusively on an alleged similitude between *Microcosmos* and "The Diamond Lens," I presume the matter may be looked upon as settled.

For the present, I take my leave tranquilly, awaiting my threatened destruction. Should I survive the onslaught of Mr. MAVERICK'S legions, and should that gentleman think fit to "air" any new "facts" for my benefit, he will find me quite ready to meet him. In any event, I have the honor, gentlemen, to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: Having just read Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK'S letter to the *Post*, in which he makes the charge of plagiarism against the author of the "Diamond Lens," allow me to call your attention to the remarkable fact that, by Mr. MAVERICK'S own admission, the person upon whom he relies mainly to substantiate the charge, *has never read the "Diamond Lens,"* while he himself, (Mr. MAVERICK,) *has never read the story from which, on such more than doubtful authority, he ventures to assume that it was stolen!*

I submit, Mr. Editor, that, under these circumstances, it would appear that Mr. MAVERICK—who, I learn, is a very estimable and inoffensive gentleman—has allowed himself to be made use of as a "cat's paw," by some less scrupulous but more cautious individual. Yours truly, JUSTICE.

REJOINDER.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Mr. O'BRIEN publishes a reply to my first communication. In that reply, he seeks to shelter himself under a tone of playful ridicule, which fails to meet the point at issue. None of those "positive proofs" which he was anxious to produce are forthcoming. Moreover, he attempts to cast the onus of the attack, in this controversy, upon me. I respectfully decline to be considered as occupying that position. It was I who was first attacked. Mr. FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN will find it a difficult matter to convince the parties who may have read the letters thus far, that I am acting in any other manner than on the defensive. Having set myself right on this point, I shall pass by Mr. O'BRIEN'S irrelevancies, and proceed at once to the production of the testimony in the case. The gentleman, while he studiously avoids the publication of his own "most positive proofs," calls loudly upon me to bring out my "legions," marshal my "mercenaries," and unmask my "unknown knight." We will take the cohorts singly into the field, and deploy them as Mr. O'BRIEN'S need may justify. The first witness I shall produce is Mr. SEYMOUR, the literary executor of Mr. WM. NORTH, from whom I have received the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Mr. O'BRIEN'S communication of the 27th compels me to appear as a witness in the *Diamond Lens* controversy.

In such an august literary presence, it is highly improper for me to make any flippant remarks, but there is something so ludicrous in Mr. O'BRIEN'S introductory burst of gayety, that for the nose of me, I cannot resist the temptation of comparing that excellent *littérateur* to the Mr. Merryman of the circus, who, you will remember, plunges into the arena, makes a few jokes more or less funny, indulges in a little exaggeration with the master, and introduces the next performer with a playful show of disparaging humor. If anything were needed to complete the picture thus presented to my willful mind, I should find it in the communication signed "Justice," which seems to me like the incidental performance of the Trick Clown, who, with admirable dexterity, balances a feather on his nose, and wins a cosy little round of applause from those who, with gaping mouths, wonder how it is done. I choose to follow out the simile, and with the dignity of a distinguished rider in tights, who never replies to Mr. Merryman's impertinent question as to whether he is going to jump through the hoop, "horse and all," I proceed to the performance of my "daring act."

1. The late Mr. WM. NORTH wrote a story called *Micro-Cosmos*, which he read to me. It related the adventures of an enthusiast who discovered a new lens of remarkable power. Enthusiast turns this lens on a dew-drop and discovers a world. One of the creatures of this world is a charming girl, with whom enthusiast falls in love. Soon after, he discovers that she has a favored admirer in this crystal sphere. Enthusiast watches the couple with jealous eye, and when he is quite sure that their passion is reciprocal, he brushes the dew-drop from his sight, and as Mr. NORTH poetically described it, "destroys a world." This plot, as narrated here, I mentioned to a gentleman in the TIMES office. It recurred to my mind by simply reading the title to Mr. O'BRIEN'S *Diamond Lens*.

The gentleman referred to at once detected a similarity between it and Mr. O'BRIEN'S story. The coincidence was talked about, and Mr. O'BRIEN wrote to Mr. MAVERICK on the subject. When I was informed of this fact, I determined to take the first opportunity of telling Mr. O'BRIEN what part I had taken in the matter. The same evening I met Mr. O'BRIEN, and also a friend of Mr. O'BRIEN'S, within a few minutes of each other—the latter first.

2. Mr. O'BRIEN'S friend, a celebrated artist of this City, touched on the impending controversy. At once I repeated the substance of section 1 above. On mentioning the title of Mr. NORTH'S story, Mr. O'BRIEN'S friend—who was also one of Mr. N.'s friends—immediately remembered its existence, and, he said (in substance:) Now that you mention *Micro-Cosmos*, I remember very well that NORTH used to be talking constantly about it, and I have no doubt he either read it to me, or told me its plot. But the fact had entirely escaped my memory. I am very awkwardly situated in the matter—Mr. O'BRIEN'S friend continued—for it was I who gave Mr. O'BRIEN the subject for the *Diamond Lens* story. It came into my mind, and I thought it was my own, but I now see that it may have been nothing but a reminiscence of NORTH'S story.

A few minutes later I met Mr. O'BRIEN.

3. I told Mr. O'BRIEN I had not read his *Diamond Lens*, but that I heard there was some discussion about its originality, and wished to tell him what I had said about NORTH'S *Micro-Cosmos*. Again I fired off section 1. That is the idea of the *Diamond Lens*—said Mr. O'BRIEN—an idea which I have had in my mind for many years. If NORTH used it, he must have borrowed it from me.

I did not think it necessary to refer to what Mr. O'BRIEN'S friend had told me only five minutes before. I am, yours respectfully,

CHAS. C. B. SEYMOUR.

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, Esq.

The following facts, therefore, appear to be established against Mr. O'BRIEN:

1. The previous existence of WILLIAM NORTH'S *Micro-Cosmos*.
2. Identity of plot between *Micro-Cosmos* and the *Diamond Lens*.
3. Mr. O'BRIEN'S acknowledgment that he was aware of the existence of NORTH'S story. (*Vide* last letter of Mr. O'BRIEN.)
4. That *Micro-Cosmos* was a story precisely in Mr. NORTH'S peculiar vein.
5. That the *Diamond Lens* is a story *not* in Mr. O'BIEN'S usual vein.

Per Contra.

1. Mr. O'BRIEN'S assertion.

That assertion is as follows:

> "*I assert, without any reservation whatever, that I am the sole author of the story called 'The Diamond Lens,' which was published in the January number of the Atlantic Monthly; that I am also indebted to no one for any portion of the plot or language; and that previous to its composition I never had any knowledge, direct or indirect, of any similar story, whether by Mr. North or any other person.*"

The controversy now turns on a question of probabilities.

1. Is it probable that a literary gentleman, whose reliance is upon his pen, would have nursed a story like this so many years as Mr. O'BRIEN claims to have done, without attempting to make it available previous to January last?

2. Is it at all improbable that Mr. O'BRIEN, having once been the intimate friend of Mr. NORTH, should have been favored, as all that gentleman's intimate friends were, by a statement of the plot?

3. Is it not possible that Mr. O'BRIEN may have used NORTH'S plot, and yet be entitled to credit for the manner in which he has used it? Mr. IRVING once made similar use of an old groundwork for a tale, and the precedent was good; but there is this slight difference between Mr. IRVING and Mr. O'BRIEN, that the former did, and the latter did not, acknowledge the indebtedness for the main idea.

Still further, I have another witness,—a friend of Mr. NORTH, who was in Cincinnati until very recently. His recollection of NORTH'S story is perfect. He traces the identity of the plot through the whole current of the *Diamond Lens*. This gentleman is now in New-York, and will be happy to communicate with Mr. O'BRIEN.

I do not wish to be considered the special champion of Mr. WILLIAM NORTH. That unhappy gentleman is now in his grave. I never had any particular acquaintance with him. The fact, however, that he wrote a tale, based upon the same general idea as the one now in controversy, I hold to be established; and, as a purely literary question, the proof of priority seems to be settled in favor of WILLIAM NORTH.

With these remarks, and having no desire to advertise Mr. O'BRIEN'S story further, I take my leave of the subject. Yours very truly,

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 3.

Horrible Treatment of a Wife.

From the Athens (Ga.) Watchman.

A case of unusual interest was tried in Walton Superior Court last week, consuming four days. A man named THOMAS KELLY, or O'KELLY, was arraigned for the murder of his wife, who was found dead (frozen, it is said) in her place of confinement during the extraordinary cold weather of 1856. The deceased, it is alleged, was at least partially deranged, and had been confined a number of years, 11 or 12, we believe. It was proven that her place of confinement consisted of a *pen*, constructed of poles, notched at the corners, and covered with clap boards. In this was a hole ten by four inches, some four or five feet from the ground, with a shelf inside, upon which was placed her food in an old iron frying-pan. Her food, some of the witnesses testified, was promiscuously mixed together in this pan—boiled bacon, "collards" and milk being frequently mixed together!

Many of the witnesses testified that the chinks or cracks between the poles of this den were open—there never was any fire in it—no bed or bedding, and the poor creature was sometimes entirely naked, and always nearly so! In this den she languished seven years, until relieved by death from her horrible suffering. One cold morning that Winter she was found upon her hands and knees at the door, naked, or nearly so, and frozen stiff. Many persons think there is reason to believe that starvation as well as cold had something to do in bringing about her death! We understand that the deceased, before her mind became impaired, was a sensible and respectably-educated woman. As before remarked, it is no part of our purpose to give the testimony in this case—it would fill a book. We only refer to material points against the prisoner. We did not hear one syllable in his behalf. The minutiæ, or filling-in of the picture, is too sickening to lay before our readers. The husband was indicted for murder. The attorneys for the prosecution were Mr. Solicitor THURMOND, N. G. FOSTER, and others; for the defence, Judge FLOYD, Mr. CLARK and others. The prisoner was arraigned on Wednesday morning. When we left not one-half the witnesses had been examined. We learn that the pleadings commenced late on Friday afternoon. At the time we write we have not heard what the verdict of the Jury was. Since the above was written, we learn that O'KELLY has been sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

HON. T. BUTLER KING ON CALIFORNIA.—Hon. T. BUTLER KING has addressed a letter to the Austin (Texas) *Gazette*, in correction of misstatements to the question of Slavery in the organization of the State of California. He makes the following emphatic declaration: *I therefore declare all assertions and insinuations that I was secretly instructed to, or that I did, in any way, attempt to influence the people of California to exclude slavery from their Territory, to be without foundation.*

An old "Elizabeth shilling" bearing date 1561, was passed at a store in Hartford, a few days since, by an Irish girl.

The Philadelphia "Nurse Society" has received 13 pupils during the past year; 32 nurses reside in the house, of whom 26 are graduates of the institution.

The Pennsylvania School for Feeble-Minded Children, has thirty-five patients, of whom twenty are State beneficiaries.

LONG ISLAND.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The March Meeting a Stormy One—A Question of Privilege—Is the Academy gate Carefully enough Guarded?—Is the Quarantine Convention Respectable?—The story of a Man who went into Quackish ways, Failed and Reformed—Dr. D. Meredith Reese censured for indorsing Dr. James McClintock—Sharp Personalities.

The Academy of Medicine held its March meeting on Wednesday night, Dr. J. P. BATCHELDER presiding. After the preliminary business, the sections were called on for reports. Dr. MCNULTY read his report from the section on Surgery and then desired to speak to a question of privilege. He proceeded to read from a morning paper the report of the last meeting's proceedings, by which he said it appeared that during his absence as a delegate attending the State Society's meeting, a member of the Committee on Admissions had asserted that his (Dr. MCNULTY'S) statement that the Committee had recommended improper persons to membership, was unequivocally false. He reaffirmed his original statement and insisted that it was true. Men had been recommended by the Committee with whom gentlemen of the Academy could not properly associate as members. One of the persons recommended by the Committee had been opposed, on the question of his admittance, in open session, and his name referred back to the Committee. Another, who evidently had sought admittance simply for the sake of the indorsement that membership would give him, had been opposed at his entrance. Still another of the persons proposed by the Committee was the owner of a drug store, where all sorts of Thompsonian medicaments, and quack medicines, and root beer were sold, and where they extracted teeth out of frozen gums for twenty-five cents a tooth; and the owner kept his own office in the shop. Some Fellows objecting to Dr. MCNULTY'S line of remark as foreign to a question of privilege, he asked if he was to be bullied when away, and snubbed when he defended himself? There was a good deal of confusion at this point, but the Academy permitted Dr. McN. to go on. He said outside of the Academy he had been charged with wishing to revolutionize the body. He repudiated these slanders, but confessed that he did not approve the present method of selecting committees, and doubted the infallibility of some who had long ruled the Academy.

When the section on *Materia Medica* through Dr. JANES had reported on *Extracts* and strongly recommended those of THAYER of Cambridgeport, Dr. [illegible] the report was not an unanimous one,—[illegible] wished to prepare and read hereafter a minority report. When on a previous occasion he had [illegible] on an analogous subject it had been charged [illegible] that he was nothing but a petty druggist, that [illegible] not know how to make an analysis,—his character had been abused.

Permission to print the majority report was [illegible] by the Academy.

IS THE QUARANTINE CONVENTION RESPECTABLE?

The Secretary read a communication from the Committee of the late Quarantine Convention, announcing that the next Convention would open April 29, at Baltimore, and inviting the Academy to send delegates.

Dr. WATSON doubted the propriety of committing the Academy to an indorsement of the Convention, which probably was composed of politicians and office-seekers principally.

The Secretary said that all the signers were medical men.

Dr. BARKER said it was composed of delegates from the Boards of Health of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-York, Boston, &c., and the names of Drs. STEINER, HARTSHORN, and BIDDLE, were sufficient pledges of the respectability of the concern.

Dr. GRISCOM said that it was indeed, as most conventions were a voluntary association, but he could not admit that it was a company of office-seekers who made it up. Office-holders they would very likely be, as such were naturally most interested in the subject. The matter was tabled, without the appointment of any delegates.

DR. REESE AND DR. MC CLINTOCK.

The Secretary then proceeded to read a letter from a Committee of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, to which was appended the names of Drs. LA ROCHE, KENNEDY, and JEWEL. The letter set forth the grievance of the Philadelphia Society, that a Fellow of the New-York Academy, Dr. DAVID MEREDITH REESE had written a strong recommendation of Dr. JAMES MCCLINTOCK, an expelled member of the National Medical Association, to the Chief Residency of Blockley Hospital, even signing his title of "Vice-President of the National Medical Association" to the letter. The said Dr. REESE'S influence had assisted in MCCLINTOCK'S election. Moreover, since the election, REESE had defended his obnoxious course, libeling the whole profession of Philadelphia, degraded an honorable and important office, mortified the profession of the whole country, and grossly violated the Code of Ethics of that National Association, whose Vice-President REESE was, and an expelled member of which MCCLINTOCK was. The letter was quite long, rehearsing the whole story, from beginning to end, expressing a doubt of the good taste of Dr. REESE'S confession that MCCLINTOCK was a friend, and hinting that the office at Blockley's Hospital was needed for needy and worthy members of the profession.

The paper was heard with great attention, and in perfect silence. The Secretary, on finishing it, moved its reference to the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. REESE said he would prove that the Committee on Ethics had utterly disqualified itself for action upon the letter—that, in decency, it must take some other reference. By section 7 of article 23 of the Code, all charges against a Fellow must be addressed to the Secretary of the Academy, by him be sealed and indorsed "A Charge against a Fellow," the paper must be designated by a number, its title be read to the Academy, and it then be handed over to the Committee on Ethics. The Committee on Ethics must notify the accused——

The PRESIDENT—Dr. REESE is not in order. There are no charges against a member——

Dr. REESE—If the President will be patient I will show him that there are *charges*. He must be served with a copy of the charges, confronted with his accusers, efforts must be made to reclaim the erring Fellow, and——

The PRESIDENT—No charges are preferred against Dr. REESE. He entirely misapprehends——

Dr. REESE—Why, my dear Sir, I am just coming to that point. The President says there are no charges against me. Out of his own mouth, since he is a member of the Committee on Ethics, I condemn him. At an early part of the last meeting, the Committee on Ethics sent in this paper, which two months before had been referred to them in a proper, legal way—sent in the paper to the Academy, saying that they were not sure whether they had jurisdiction in the case referred to by it, but if the Academy thought they had not, suggesting, out of courtesy to the respectable source whence it emanated, that it be read before the Academy, and an answer returned to it; "For," said the Committee, "they contain grave charges against a Fellow." Until I left, which was at a late hour of the night, no disposition was moved for it; but after I had left, and when there was no presumption that it would be revived, a handful of Fellows, at midnight,—determined that the letter should be read to-night—stabbing me in the dark. [Sensation.] They "contain grave charges," say the Committee; yet the President, who is a member of that Committee, tells me there are no charges against me! [Applause and hisses.] Why were these grave charges smuggled—I mean no offence to the members of the Committee—smuggled before the Academy, I never being notified, never being served with a copy, never permitted to put in an overwhelming answer to them all? Is this just? Would you like it yourself, Mr. President? Is it doing by others, gentlemen of the Committee, as you would be done by? When some similar charges were preferred against a distinguished ex-President of the Academy (bowing to Dr. VALENTINE MOTT) the sealed charges took the proper reference,—the Committee acted as the code requires them to, and the Academy never had occasion to touch the matter. Why is a different course pursued with me? If the Committee itself will assume the burden of that letter and become my accusers, I will be glad of it,—only let them act justly,—let them move according to the code, and as they would like themselves to be treated. I never was permitted to see the letter. I would have published it if in any honorable way I could have laid hands on it. Personally I am entirely indifferent to the action of the Academy—to the issue of this whole matter. [Sensation.] But I am not indifferent to the character of the Academy, whose Constitution I myself drew, and at the laying of whose foundations I was present. But why did not the Committee follow the prescribed course of the code? Why did not they notify me? Why did not they "endeavor to reclaim me?" [Laughter.]

Dr. REESE was proceeding to detail the circumstances of his recommendation of Dr. MCCLINTOCK, when several members called him to order.

Dr. DETMOLD hoped Dr. REESE would be allowed perfect liberty to defend himself.

Dr. REESE—In the charges against me——

The PRESIDENT—There are no charges against you, Dr. REESE.

Dr. REESE—There are charges—the Committee say there are "grave charges," and the President, who tells me there are none is a member of that Committee. Dr. McClintock and myself were friends in our childhood; our fathers' families had intimate relations together——

Dr. Griscom—I call the gentleman to order—the question is of reference.

Others united in calling "Order," while still others cried "Go on."

Dr. Reese—Dr. McClintock studied medicine under McClennan—and in the office of Dr. Godman he was eminently successful. But in an evil hour he aspired to be a Professor. In this he failed, but failing, his political friends came to his assistance, and he devised a most unfortunate remedy. He determined to establish a new school, and did institute the Jefferson Medical College, engaging to pay each Professor a stated salary, and to assume all the expenses of the concern himself, taking all the receipts. Now, every man who has had experience at the attempt to carry the expenses of a Medical College, knows what a lamentably unwise policy this was. [Laughter and sensation among the Professors.] Thus he associated with him such men as Dr. Thos. D. Mitchell. But it led to his overthrow. He attempted to redeem his fortune by lecturing at Woodstock, at Berkshire, at Castleton. But debts had accumulated on him. He was hunted from State to State by the Sheriff. He was reduced to poverty. He was broken in health and in spirits. He had a large family—seven of them daughters, one of them an epileptic son, who since is insane. While sick at Long Branch with a congestion of the brain, and by nobody expected to survive, he was fallen upon by Mr. McElrath and others who proposed to him that he should write out a series of prescriptions, and lend the use of his name, while they would largely advertise the medicines prepared from them as popular and scientific remedies. They agreed to give him $5,000 bonus, $5,000 a year so long as he lived, and six per cent of all the profits to his family after his death. I saw him at this time, and he told me what he had consented to do. I told him it was suicidal; the profession would unanimously condemn him; that it was a moral degradation; it was prostitution. He pleaded his large family, and his expectation of immediate death. I told him that my family, large as it was, should go to the almshouse before I would do the thing. I told him that as a speculation it would fail, for when people doctor themselves they want their grandmothers' medicines; they want Indian medicines; they want quack medicines; they don't want scientific prescriptions—they won't have them. But he persisted, and, to the surprise of everybody, he recovered his health. From that time we separated. I surrendered his friendship, and except when called professionally to see his family, saw him no more. But the quackish enterprise soon failed, and then his political friends put him upon the Philadelphia Board of Health. He visited this City to investigate the yellow fever here as a member, and in company with the same Dr. Jewel, who now signs that letter, and says that Dr. McC. has never repented of his quackery and has the enmity of the profession! While here he called on me, told me that he repented his error and intended to start again, and in a humble way to practice his profession. Before he had been a year in the Board of Health he applied for the position he now holds at the head of the Blockley Hospital. Two members of the Board of Health, and many of the physicians of Philadelphia, advised him to this step. The night before the Election, I was applied to by letter to certify my opinion as to his qualifications for that post. I stepped directly across the street into a bookstore and wrote the desired certificate. I believe he was qualified, and that was all I said. I knew it would be unpopular, but I preferred above popularity to do right. [Applause and some hisses.]

Well, Dr. McClintock was elected by 22 out of 25 votes of the Board of Health. And who were the opposing candidates? Why, one of them was Dr. Joseph Heine, the vilest quack in New-York—in Philadelphia running for this post that the letter-writers think was too honorable for Dr. McClintock!

He was elected only for two months, and if they had not attempted to brow-beat his political party, that would have been the end of his holding it. But when they tried to brow-beat them they elected him for the whole term. And he had done credit to the position. His action in the Hospital attests the truthfulness of my recommendation of his capacity. At the time I wrote it I thought I was doing right, and I think so still, and under like circumstances I should do so again now, henceforth, forever. [Great sensation.]

As to the title appended to my name, that was no work of mine. I signed my name, and gentlemen who received the letter added "Vice-President of the National Medical Association." Upon my word, I never thought of the title, nor that I was a Vice-President. But I was not offended at the liberty they took. If parties obtain Dr. Mott's signature they will be very likely to affix his string of titles, but the Doctor must not be blamed for that. [Applause, some hisses, and cries of "order."]

But why is this letter of the Philadelphia Society's Committee thus bruited in violation of the Constitution? Why is this paper recommended to be read?

A Voice—Not recommended—"suggested," and your name was not mentioned in the report of the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. Reese—Why then was the unnamed slander hurled at me? Why, "because of the respectability of its signers!" One of them is Wilson Jewel! In my pocket I have a copy of this Wilson Jewel's indictment for theft, fraud, robbery and passing bogus bills and receipts in payment for dinners to the Board of Health. [Sensation.] And because of the respectability of such men I am to be stabbed in the dark! [Sensation.] I hope some one who sees the utter incapacity of the Committee on Ethics to treat this matter justly or constitutionally, will move its reference to a Select Committee.

Dr. Warren, of the Committee on Ethics, rose to correct the Speaker. The Committee on Ethics have taken no action——

Dr. Reese—They have taken action. They say in their report that they have "considered" the paper, and that they "found it to contain grave charges."

Dr. Warren—They have taken no action. The package not before sealed was handed to them, and on reading it and finding its character, they doubted whether, under the constitution which says that no charge against a Fellow, excepting it be made by a Fellow, can be entertained. For this reason they returned it to the Academy for instructions. The Committee knows its duty very well. Everybody knows Dr. McClintock's acquirements; they were not in question. The Committee have done Dr. Reese no injustice.

Dr. D. Fordyce Barker said that when Dr. Reese arose he was about to move the reference to a Special Committee. The Ethical Committee had taken important action by putting this paper out of its hand,—sending a secret paper to the Academy, and recommending that it be read.

A Member—They didn't recommend its reading.

Dr. Barker—But it has been read. I move now that inasmuch as the Ethical Committee is unable now to consider the matter, that it be referred to a Select Committee of three.

Dr. Gardner said the Academy was the Court of last resort. Let the matter be tabled; it can be called up at any time. He moved that it be laid on the table. At a later hour this motion was withdrawn.

Dr. Anderson said the Committee had determined not to entertain the letter——

Dr. Reese—Then why did they recommend its reading? The Committee have made themselves my accusers.

Dr. Warren—Does Dr. Reese understand that we are his accusers?

Dr. Reese—Understand? I have proved it from your own report.

Dr. Horace Green—The Academy has brought the matter unconstitutionally before it—I submit that they cannot go on in order.

Dr. Watson—The paper was read out of courtesy to the Philadelphia County Medical Society, not as a formal charge against a Fellow, for a charge only can come through a Fellow. If that Society feels aggrieved, it must not appeal to us, but to the National Association, of which Dr. Reese is a Vice-President.

Dr. Isaac Wood thought Dr. Reese entirely misunderstood the action of the Committee. No Fellow had accused him.

Dr. Detmold—Dr. Reese mistakes for a technical term a word which was used in the common and not in the technical sense. No such "charges" as the Constitution contemplates have been made. But Dr. Reese has confessed his fault, and what more concerns us, he says he would do it again. He gives the extenuating circumstances, and he claims that Dr. McClintock has repented. I doubt whether his repentance would have come so early if he had got his $5,000 bonus, and his $5,000 per annum; but the failure of such little arrangements are apt to quicken one's penitence. Now, however, the question has been brought before us by Dr. Reese's own confessions, and his bold annunciations. The Committee on Ethics clearly have put it out of their power to consider the paper constitutionally, and a select committee would only return it to us for a repetition of such scenes as these. It is now before the Academy. Let us settle it to-night. Dr. Reese thinks he did right. I think he did wrong, and it is competent for the Academy to say so. I have long taken Dr. Reese's medical journal. The number for to-day shocks me more than anything I have ever seen in it; its leading article is signed by James McClintock as its author; Dr. Reese has thus insulted and defied the whole profession. Dr. Detmold moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That this Academy learns with deep regret that a Fellow has recommended to a position of high respectability a man who has forfeited his rank in the profession, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate this resolution to the Committee of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

That Society, said Dr. Detmold, is a respectable body, whether one of its members is a thief and a robber or not. Let Dr. Reese stand in his self-consciousness of right, but let us clear our skirts.

The resolution was seconded.

Prof. J. M. Smith explained the matter as it stood in his mind. The Ethical Committee, of which he was a member, had received the letter unsealed, and after various members had read its contents, &c. In doubt what to do, they referred to the Academy for instructions, simply announcing the character of the paper.

Dr. Reese would expose the sophism of Professor Smith's exposition. The design of the Committee to damage him was obvious on the face of the proceedings to any man who had a character to lose—

Dr. Anderson—It is false. There was no such intention.

The President—It is not so.

Dr. Reese—As to the conduct of my journal, to which one gentleman has referred, I will print what I please in it. I am answerable to no Fellow—I shall not ask the permission of the Academy to edit it as I deem best——

Dr. Beadle—I call the gentleman to order. We are not discussing his journal, nor any one else.

The President—Will the gentleman stop? He is not——

Dr. Reese—I will not be dictated to by the Chair. If gentlemen are allowed to assail me, I shall defend myself.

Dr. Detmold's resolution was read again, Dr. Watson having seconded it.

Dr. Reese—I shall regard the passage of the resolution as a censure on me that I have not merited—[subdued laughter]—a wrong to me. I shall appeal for such protection as my advisers think I am entitled to.

Dr. Beadle moved to amend by inserting a reprimand to Dr. Reese.

Dr. J. G. Adams moved to amend by inserting the name of Dr. D. Meredith Reese, otherwise any other member might be supposed to be the offending person. He wanted posterity to know who Dr. D. Meredith Reese was.

Dr. Warren seconded this amendment.

Dr. Edward H. Parker thought the position of the question was misapprehended. We are about not only to reprimand Dr. Reese, but to pronounce that Dr. McClintock has forfeited his rank, not upon testimony, but only upon a letter from Philadelphia.

The President—Did not Dr. Reese avow it?

Dr. Parker—No, Sir. On the statement of gentlemen in Philadelphia we are about to rep——

Voices—No, Sir; No, Sir.

Dr. Parker—Can a man who has fallen ever return to his standing in the profession? A sick man who was destitute, with seven girls and an epileptic son to support—when he repents, is there no readmission of him to rank and standing?

Dr. Detmold—No, Sir.

Dr. Parker—And is there nowhere any forgiveness for him?

The President—Remarks are only in order on the point of inserting Dr. Reese's name in the resolution.

The question being put, the Noes were loudly in the majority. The President ordered a count; there were 13 Ayes. He declared the amendment lost. So Dr. Reese's name was not inserted.

Dr. Beadle's amendment to insert a reprimand was withdrawn.

Prof. J. F. Barker moved the previous question.

Dr. E. H. Parker objected. This was rather hasty work. Involved in the resolution was a censure both of Dr. Reese and Dr. McClintock; were they prepared on the authority of one letter from Philadelphia to do all that? Dr. McClintock, he understood, was a man with above the average of professional knowledge and qualifications, and it was to this capacity only that Dr. Reese certified.

Dr. Griscom said that with the Philadelphia letter they had now nothing to do. We must wipe our skirts of all complicity with Dr. Reese in his wrong doing. Dr. Reese had avowed that he did right, and had threatened that he would do it again——

Dr. Reese—I avowed no such thing. I said that under like circumstances I would do the same thing, and he [pointing to Dr. Griscom] with his usual veracity affirms—[Cries of "Order."]

Dr. Conant Foster moved the previous question. It is always in order.

Dr. Griscom—Not while I have the floor.

Dr. Griscom then proceeded to read from the New-Jersey *Medical and Surgical Reporter* an article lamenting the decay of the honorable profession of medicine, and in strong terms denouncing the conduct of Dr. Reese in this very affair. During the reading there was much confusion. Dr. Sims and others cried "Order," the strong terms of disrespect applied by the writer to Dr. McClintock being supposed incorrectly to refer to Dr. Reese.

The previous question was ordered; Dr. Horace Green rising to a point of order, but he was not heard out.

Dr. E. H. Parker called for the ayes and noes. "Yes," cried Dr. J. G. Adams, "we want to see who Dr. Reese's friends are." Dr. Detmold protested that it should not be treated in that spirit. It was no question of friendship to any man. The ayes and noes were called. It was now 11 o'clock. The house which had been full was much thinned out, and many members, so soon as they had voted, left. The Secretary declared the first part of the resolution carried by Ayes, 34; Noes, 16. The second part—for a division had been ordered—instructing the Secretary to communicate to the Philadelphia County Medical Society the Academy's "regret on learning that 'a Fellow' (not named) had recommended to a position of high respectability a man who had forfeited his standing," was carried, and on motion the Academy instantly adjourned.

New-York Medical College Commencement.

The Eighth Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College, in Thirteenth-street, took place at the College edifice on Tuesday evening, before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Peter Cooper presided. The exercises (which were interspersed with music) were opened with prayer from Rev. Dr. Mathews. Dr. Horace Green, LL.D., President of the Faculty, read the names of the members of the graduating class, who came forward to receive their diplomas. Dr. Green addressed the Faculty. These young gentlemen had completed their studies, he said, and had passed a rigid examination, and now presented themselves to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which he would now proceed to confer. Before doing so, however, he would administer to the candidates the Hippocratic oath. The oath was taken, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon thirty-three candidates:

Wm. Jones Baner, N. Y.; John D. Brumley, Conn.; Chas. F. Brisbane, N. Y.; Chas. de Castro, Cuba, W. I.; Sherman Cooper, N. H.; L. C. Cox, M. D., Md.; Edward J. Darken, N. Y.; Jean V. Dehanne, N. Y.; Oscar C. de Wolf, M. D., Mass.; Chas. L. Fisk, Mass.; William G. Foggo, Bermuda, W. I.; Hermann Guleke, M.D.,—; Augustus Huhne, Germany; Elijah C. Kinney, Conn.; P. E. T. Lalanne, M. D., France; William Landt, N. Y.; N. W. Leighton, M. D., Me.; Chauncey L. Loomis, Mo.; Luther M. Lyon, N. Y.; Thomas M. M'Ginn, N. Y.; Hezekiah P. Mead, N. Y.; D. J. O'Donovan, N. Y.; Thomas Powell, Jr., Conn.; Emil von Schoening, M. D., N. Y.; Silas D. Scudder, N. Y.; Charles E. Severance, Mass.; Edward Thomas, N. C.; Benj. F. Ulmer, Ga.; Francis Weaver, N. Y.; Whitman V. White, Mass.; Charles W. Wickliffe, Ill.; Julien A. Woodcock, Ala.; Adam Zenker, N. Y.

The Honorary Degree was conferred on Gonzalo Jorrin, M. D., Cuba, W. I.; Prof. Vincente A. de Castro, M. D., Cuba, W. I.; Dr. J. H. Bailey, U. S. N.

Prof. B. Fordyce Barker was then introduced, and delivered the valedictory address to the graduating class. He compared the medical with other professions and pursuits in life, and characterized it as the noblest of them all. He said one of the most natural and common errors of students and practitioners consisted in regarding the study and practice of medicine as purely *physical*. Disease is too exclusively regarded as deranged function or changed structure of the *material* man. The hygienic, prophylactic and therapeutic influences of the mind on the body are too apt to be practically ignored by the physician. All are ready enough to admit as an abstract proposition that the state of the body is affected by the mind. The personal experience of every one constantly illustrates the reciprocal influence of one upon the other. Tristram Shandy, oddly enough, compared the body and mind to a coat and its lining, if you rumple the one, you rumple the other. But while this intimate connection and reciprocal influence is so well known and so readily acknowledged, its practical bearing in a medical sense is very generally overlooked. Students and practitioners carefully perfect themselves in semiology and physical diagnosis, while mental and moral etiology receives comparatively but little attention. Dr. Barker dwelt upon the nervous manifestations in various diseases, in illustration of his remarks, and the mental and moral influences in curing disease.

At the close of the address he paid a tribute to the talents of the late Dr. F. U. Johnston, and of another, (his own father,) who had labored earnestly and conscientiously in the profession for nearly half a century, but had recently been summoned to his final rest. In conclusion he bade the members of the class farewell. A benediction was pronounced, and the audience separated.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The returns of all the Conferences and Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, forty-seven in number, have been officially received by the authorities of that numerous and influential religious denomination, and the result furnishes the following statistics:

Number of traveling or itinerating preachers, 5,365; in 1855 there were 4,898; in 1854, 4,814; increase over the previous year, 467.

Number of supernumerary or retired preachers, 711; in 1855, 690; in 1854, 609; increase over the previous year, 21. Total number of preachers, 6,134.

Number of local preachers, 8,718; in 1855 there were 6,590; in 1845, 6,149; increase over the previous year, 126.

Number of members, 790,968; number in 1855, 692,265; number in 1854, 679,282; increase over the previous year, 6,682.

Number of probationers, 110,155; in 1855, 107,176; in 1854, 104,074; decrease within the past year, 5,166.

Total membership, 800,327; in 1855, 799,431; in 1854, 787,358; increase over the previous year, 20,192. Including benevolent contributions, amount contributed for general missionary purposes, $226,607; for the Sunday School Union, $14,852; for the Tract Society, $27,348.

Fatal Accident at Carmansville.—A young man, named Peter Warren, employed in Lamount's sugar-house, Carmansville, was accidentally killed on Tuesday while at work. The deceased lived at Manhattanville. An inquest will be held on the body.

Board of Education.

The Board met on Wednesday evening, President Nielson in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read, amended and approved. The minutes of meetings of the Executive Committees on the Free Academy, on Normal Schools and on Evening Schools were read.

Mr. Tuthill presented a communication from the school officers of the Fifth Ward informing the Board that repairs had been made in Ward School No. 44, recently damaged by fire, with resolutions appropriating $4,600 for defraying the expenses already thus incurred, and $8,000 for building an additional wing and otherwise altering No. 44. The first resolution was carried; a motion to refer the second to the Finance Committee was lost and the resolution carried. A third resolution confirming the award of contracts for the repairs was referred to the Committee on Repairs, with power.

A communication from the school officers of the Twelfth Ward informing the Board of its award of the contract for building a Primary School on One Hundred and eighty-second street, and asking an appropriation of $6,325 for the same, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the school officers of the Thirteenth Ward with a resolution excusing Miss Sarah B. Baldwin's absence from Grammar School No. 4, was read and the resolution adopted.

An application from the school officers of the Tenth Ward for repairs to Primary Schools Nos. 14 and 38, and to Grammar School No. 7, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

An application from the school officers of the Twentieth Ward for an appropriation of $842 28 to pay bills for extra work on Ward School No. 33, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the school inspectors of the Twentieth Ward reporting that the school houses in that Ward were "safe and well prepared in case of emergency," was ordered on file.

The monthly report of the City Superintendent was read. In this document the necessity of distributing the pupils more equally among the different primary schools and departments of the several Wards is urged.

Mr. Adams presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on By-Laws be directed to make inquiry whether any members of this Board or teachers employed in any of the Common Schools of this City, or by the Executive Committee on Evening schools, are engaged in procuring or levying contributions from teachers or others for the purpose of presenting a complimentary testimonial or entertainment of any kind to the members of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools, and report what action this Board shall take in the premises.

Adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of paying the bill of Thomas Hassett for extra work on Ward School No. 31, was read and adopted.

The Report of the Finance Committee, approving the contract of Jos. L. Perley for furnishing the new Primary School on Fourth-street, near Avenue C, was read and adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, asking to be discharged from the consideration of the protest of W. B. Rhoades against the action of the School Officers of the Sixteenth Ward, was read and adopted, and the matter referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The report of the same Committee adverse to the payment of the bill of Jas. Hart, Jr., for putting up a tablet at Ward School No. 13, was adopted.

The report of the same Committee in favor of paying bills for black-board slates at Ward School No. 20, was adopted.

The report of the same Committee appropriating $509 24 for extra work on the Primary School in Fourth-street, was adopted.

The President presented letters from different builders, stating that they had examined Ward School-house No. 40, and that it was unsafe. They were laid on the table.

The report of the Finance Committee recommending the appropriation of $9,125 for alterations and repairs to Ward School No. 38, was adopted.

The Report of the same Committee in favor of paying the bill of Jno. O'Connor for mason-work and materials for various Schools in the Sixth Ward, $181 03,) was adopted.

The report of the same Committee on a point of law referred to them, with a resolution declaring that the expenditure of more than $200 on any one school-building without the authority of the Board of Education, is illegal, was read and adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee recommending the appropriation of $25,000 for the support of evening schools; $45,000 for Teachers' and Janitors' salaries; $1,000 for repairs to the Free Academy, was adopted.

Mr. Warren, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a recommendation with regard to the School moneys; of which it was proposed that $30,437 be set apart to meet the amount overdrawn in 1857. Adopted.

The report of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, in favor of appropriating $10,000 for the maintenance of that institution was laid over.

A resolution from the Committee on Sites and School-houses, making an appropriation for building a new primary school on Horatio-street, (Ninth Ward,) occasioned some debate. It was stated that the school-house already erected in Horatio-street was not half full of scholars.

Mr. Haines said it was therefore that a new school-house, in a more eligible situation than the old one was asked for.

The resolution was lost.

A report from the Committee on Sites and School-houses, with a resolution authorizing the school officers of the Nineteenth Ward to erect a new school-house in the vicinity of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue was read, and the resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Printing was read, awarding the contracts for printing and binding respectively to Messrs. Pudney & Russell and to Geo. W. Alexander.

Mr. Adams read a minority report, with a resolution, in favor of awarding the printing and binding to Wm. C. Bryant & Co.

Another, to refer the whole matter to the Finance Committee, was lost. A motion to recommit the whole matter, with instructions to advertise for proposals for the printing and binding separately, was lost.

Mr. Tweed moved the previous question. Carried.

An amendment awarding the binding to Mr. John A. Gray was lost.

The majority report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, March 5.

Common Pleas—*Trial Term.—Part I.*—Same calendar as day previous with additional Nos. 247, 412.—*Part II.*—Nos. 549, 550, 551, 552, 553 to 558, 561, 562, 563, 220, 287.

United States District Court.—Nos. 30, 138, 159, 84, 91, 32, 48, 49, 57, 63.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1356, 1642, 86, 1835, 2403, 1047, 1808, 1813, 1917, 2194, 2212, 2232, 2232½, 2261, 2304, 2305, 2425, 2731, 2796, 2797, 2787, 2836, 2904, 2915, 2560, 2976, 1162, 2376, 2549, 1825, 2403, 2272, 2476, 2812, 1245, 3292, 2586, 2588, 3119, 3120, 3219, 917, 2437, 2904, 3107, 2883, 2312, 3266, 3255, 862, 3132, 3205, 2366, 3174, 3136, 3097, 3322, 3230, 3289, 1770, 3229.

Superior Court—*Trial Term.*—Same as before.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

John K. Pruyn vs. *Nicholas Del Rio.*—Motion to amend answer granted on payment of costs of term and of motion.

The People ex rel. Daley vs. *The Board of Managers.*—Application for *mandamus* denied.

R. H. Post et al. vs. *Mobile Steamship Company.*—If the Sheriff wishes to submit any affidavits to show that he should pay more, he may do so, or he may submit the question to the General Term.

Richard K. Holdam vs. *Jesse W. Benedict et als.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice, &c.

In the matter of the petition of G. W. Smith, relative to Central Park, &c.—This order is appealable, and proceedings can be stayed in the usual manner by giving the undertaking.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., relative to the laying out a public place, &c.—Order for attachment granted.

Stephen C. Williams vs. *Samuel Young et als.*—Order of reference granted.

Degrasse Moltley vs. *John W. Lotson et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure ordered and sale granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Feb. 4.

Before Hon. Justice Pierpont.

José M. Mora et al. vs. *Geo. G. Andrews.*—Motion to strike out answer as frivolous denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Sears Le Roy vs. *Samuel T. Munron.*—Motion granted on terms to be settled on hearing of parties.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Karl vs. *Moillard.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Andrew C. Tuttle vs. *Robert T. Wilde et al.*—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice to a motion for payment of money into Court, to be made by either party.

Brooklyn Courts.—The Court of Sessions adjourned for the term yesterday, having disposed of all the jail cases ready for trial.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will be convened on Tuesday next, when a Grand Jury will be organized.

The March Term of the City Court commences Monday next, when the Civil Calendar will be called.

An old lady, named Dorothea Davis, over 80 years of age, was burned to death in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. Dorothea and her sister Susannah, (also aged,) occupied the second story back room of the dwelling No. 13 North Thirteenth-street, above Market. About 8 o'clock in the morning, after eating breakfast with her sister, the attendant had been sent down stairs, and the two ladies were left alone. Dorothea inadvertently, a few minutes afterwards, placed her handkerchief in such a position that it took fire from the stove. The fire was not noticed until the flames had communicated to her clothing, and then all efforts to extinguish it were unavailing

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Thursday, March 4—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 123 bbls. Ashes; 3,378 bbls. Flour; 11,900 bushels Corn; 141 bags Oats; 1,645 bags Malt; 1,353 pkgs. Provisions, and 203 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are more sought after at $6 12½, while Pearls are inactive at $6 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The bidding at the auction sale, to-day, was unsatisfactory to holders, who withdrew most of the lots mentioned in the catalogue. Of the 4,000 bags Rio offered, only 1,600 bags were disposed of at from 9¾c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb. The private sales have been confined to 75 bags Jamaica at 12½c.; 150 bags Rio at 10c.@11c.; 350 bags St. Domingo at 10c.; 100 bags Bahia at 9½c., and a lot of Porto Rico on terms not disclosed. We quote Java at 16½c.@17½c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c., and St. Domingo at 10c.@10½c.

COTTON—The demand has been more active at yesterday's reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales, including Middling, at 12c. for Upland, and 12⅛c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The market for desirable styles of Domestic and Foreign Goods, especially of standard fabrics, is now pretty brisk, and with the moderate supplies available, prices are acquiring more firmness and buoyancy. The *Independent* says: "There are no fancy silks remaining in importers' hands. There is, however, a fair supply in second hands, who break bulk and distribute to retailers. The sales, however, are chiefly to the near-by traffic, which commands the greatest confidence. It is expected by many that the later trade of the season will be better than the early; and should an early opening of navigation take place, as at present seems to promise, this expectation may be realized. Prices of most kinds of goods are advancing; and those jobbers who bought largely during the depression are reaping a good harvest. One symptom of a healthy trade it is satisfactory to notice, and that is the absence of all desire to force sales by giving prolonged credits, as well as to refuse any concession in prices for either cash or credit. The auction sales of the week have been pretty extensive. We have duly noticed several of them. To-day, Haggerty & Co. sold about 2,000 pieces of fine carpeting, comprising the entire product of the New England Worsted Company. The sale was well attended, especially by country merchants. The competition was decidedly brisk, and the prices realized were considered quite satisfactory. This success was, in part, due to the attractive quality of the carpeting. Some 2,500 rolls of Canton Matting, plain and fancy, were also disposed of, but not so advantageously, as the Matting was rather poor. The sales were on a credit of 6 months."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is actively sought after, mainly for home use, at advancing prices. The export demand is reviving. Sales 12,300 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@ 6 30
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 40@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at full prices. Sales 950 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 30@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The transactions since our last comprise 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive. The supply is quite limited. Sales have been confined to small lots,—including fair to choice White Southern at $1 40@$1 50, and very good Red do. at $1 22½ ℔ bushel. Corn is less freely offered, and is a shade dearer. Sales 47,000 bushels new crop at 66c. for poor Yellow Southern, and 66c.@69c. for poor to choice White do., ℔ bushel. The demand is good, alike for home use and for export. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye at 68c.@70c.; Barley at 65c.@75c., and Barley Malt at 80c.@90c., ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 28c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—750 bales North River brought 65c.@75c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at our quotations: last year's crop at 4c.@8c. ℔ lb.; old, 2½c.@3½c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $26@$27, usual credit, ℔ ton. The following table shows a large falling off in the shipments of Railroad Iron from Great Britain to the United States in the last 3 months of 1857 as compared with those of 1856, viz:

	1856.	1857.
October, tons	9,256	2,500
November, tons	2,819	794
December, tons	9,344	1,115
Totals, tons	21,479	4,409
Deficiency in 1857, tons		17,070

LEATHER—The demand is pretty brisk for Sole and prices continue to favor factors.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand continues good at former prices. New-Orleans 28c.@31c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26c.; Clayed Cuba 19c.@22c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive, yet are stiffly held at yesterday's closing quotations.

Wilmington, March 2.—Turpentine—No change in prices. Sales on Saturday of 910 bbls., and this morning 4,000 bbls., at $2 65 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard, ℔ 250 lbs. No sales reported in Spirits Turpentine or Resin. Tar—180 bbls. changed hands this morning at $1 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—The demand is quite moderate for the leading kinds at essentially unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held above the views of purchasers. Hence the diminished business. Sales 520 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 80 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Last evening 1,000 bbls Prime, here and to arrive, were reported sold at $13 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at firmer rates, 8⅝c.@9c. for Hams, and 6⅝c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at advancing prices. The transactions since our last embrace 325 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm; the transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ℔ bbl., the latter price for lots weighed out. Butter is in good demand at firm rates—12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in request and is steady, at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 for common to prime, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market exhibits increased activity and firmness; sales having transpired of about 1,450 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5c.@7½c., the latter rate for Clarified; Cuba at 5⅛c.@5¾c.; and Porto Rico at 5⅞c.@6¼c., with 270 boxes Havana at 7c.@7⅛c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 14,000 lbs. Prime at 11c., cash, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE HEIRS of ROBERT DUNN, Director of express-riders, also, of the heirs of JOSEPH DAVIS, wagon-conductor, during the war of the Revolution. Address ARAD JOY, No. 11 Bible House, Astor-place, New-York, where those interested can hear of something to their advantage.

NOTICE.—IF A. F. HOLT, TAILOR, IS STILL living in this City, or if he has departed this life, his widow or children may hear of something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber at his office No. 17 Broadway. GABL. FRANCHERE.

FOR ADOPTION.—WANTED TO GIVE IT AWAY for adoption to some respectable lady, a most beautiful female baby ten weeks old. Call at No. 183 Varick-st., for three days.

WANTED TO ADOPT—AN INTELLIGENT female child, from three to five years of age. An orphan, and of American parents, preferred. Address A. P. S., *New-York Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, EITHER IN 17th-st. or 5th-av., a gold CHAIN, with a pencil, ring and small compass attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Messrs. TIFFANY & CO.'S, No. 550 Broadway.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard-st., in the shoe store.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 204 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

FOR SALE—ONE SLIDE LATHE, (SIX FEET,) with screw cutter, and one iron planer, (6 feet, 30 by 30 both in excellent condition, very cheap. Apply at ROGERS & SMITH'S, No. 296 Nassau-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 339 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE HUGUENOTS.

Lessee and Sole Director..........B. Ullman

The sale of seats commences

THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 9,

at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S No. 20 Wall-st.

The public are respectfully informed that the scale of increased prices will be strictly adhered to on each and every night when the "Huguenots" will be given.

Prices of admission on the HUGUENOTS nights.

Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony. $1 50

Reserved seats 50 cents extra | Private boxes in proportion

Family circle..........75 cents | Amphitheatre......35 cents

NOTICE.—In consequence of the rehearsals for the HUGUENOTS there will be no performance until next Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 8 at 7½.

First night of Meyerbeer's opera in five acts, of

THE HUGUENOTS,

with new and appropriate scenery painted by Allegri, Calyo and Heuter. About 300 dresses, part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.

A CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED.

ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.

The principal *rôles* by

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,

TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,

PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHERLEIN, DUBREUIL,

CARL FORMES,

who will sing the most important part of Marcel, the Huguenot, which, jointly with that of Bertram, in "Robert le Diable," is considered his greatest part.

DETAILED SYNOPSIS OF THE MISE EN SCENE.

Act 1. A new Drop Scene representing a banqueting hall in the house of the Count of Nevers—Fifty noblemen and 24 pages—New dresses made partly in Paris and partly here from authentic drawings, faithfully giving the costume of the sixteenth century.

Act 2. A magnificent new scene, representing the pleasure grounds of the Castle of Chenanceaux, the seat of Marguerite de Valois—Ladies of the Court with new dresses.

Act 3. A new night scene—The Pre aux Clercs—Old Paris in the distance—A Catholic procession—The marriage of Valentine—Huguenot soldiers, clergy, monks, students, Bohemians, Catholic knights' military bands, all in new dresses—(over 200)—Illuminated boats on the Seine—Arrival of the Queen and suite on horseback.

Act 4. A plain room in the house of Nevers—The conjuration scene by the principal artists and a chorus of 200, the largest that has ever appeared on any stage in Europe or America.

Act 5. A miscellaneous scene, representing a street on the outskirts of Paris—After which a full view of the Cathedral of Notre Dame and adjacent streets, all windows illuminated—Abjuration of Valentine, who turns Protestant—The *emeute*—St. Bartholomew's night—Massacre of the Protestants.

The *mise en scene* of "Robert le Diable" and "Don Giovanni" have been pronounced the most perfect ever witnessed in this country. The director tried to give the public an approximate idea of how an opera should be "mounted," but, after all he has not done more than may be seen in every opera house of respectable standing. With respect to the "Huguenots," however, he prepares the public for a far grander sight—a *mise en scene* fully as splendid, an imposing array of choral and instrumental masses, and an attention to even the seemingly smallest items of detail fully as close and minute as can be found only at that most celebrated establishment the Imperial Opera in Paris.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MUSARD.

Mr Ullman has much pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with

MONSIEUR MUSARD,

The celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned

Concerts Musard in Paris,

And conductor of the famed

BALS MASQUES

Which are annually given at the

IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA,

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

THE GENUINE STAR COMPANY.

GREAT COMBINATION OF NATIVE TALENT.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, 1858,

Buckstone's beautiful three-act drama of

GREEN BUSHES;

Or, A Hundred Years Ago.

Connor O'Kennedy..........Mr. H. F. Daly

George......Mr. Stoddart | Jack Gong......Mr. Peters

Grinnidge......Mr. Jefferson | Murtogh......Mr. Martin

Dennis......Mr. Burnett | Dartois......Mr. Duncan

Miami, Huntress of the Mississippi, } ...Miss Laura Keene

Madame St. Aubert }

Nelly O'Neill, (with song and dance)..Miss Polly Marshall

Geraldine..........Virginia C. Howard

Tigertail..........Mrs. H. B. Phillips

After which the peculiar and laughable farce of

AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

Polly Crisp, with a song..........Miss Polly Marshall

Mr. H. A. PERRY, the accomplished young American light comedian, will appear next week.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

SEATS FOR THE HUGUENOTS ON MONDAY—PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The sale of seats begins this morning at 9 o'clock precisely. Before that hour not a single seat will be sold, nor any money taken. Mr. ULLMANN pledges himself for his employes that this rule will be strictly adhered to.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall..........Sole Lessee.

Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company

NEW ENGAGEMENTS.

THIS EVENING, March 5,

The greatest equestrienne in the world,

MADAME LOUISE TOURNIAIRE.

The great Californian equestrian,

Mr JAMES MELVILLE.

GRAND COMBINATION,

FIVE GREAT BARE-BACK RIDERS.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,

AT

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 28TH-ST.,

(REV. DR. CUMMINGS',)

ON SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1858.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Iselin,
Mrs. Sparks,
Mrs Escalante,
Mrs Clark,
Mrs Secor,
Mrs Bareda,
Mrs. De Montholon,
Mrs. Brandegee,
Mrs Atocha,
Mrs. Galliardet,
Mrs. Egan,
Mrs Adamson,
Mrs. Hunt,
Mrs. Byron,
Mrs. Reichard,
Mrs. Morrogh,
Mrs. Broderick,
Mrs Avezzana,
Mrs Lahens,
Mrs. Chegaray,

Mr. Herrick,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Ponvert,
Mr. Develin,
Mr. De Mena,
Mr. McElvaney,
Mr. McElroy,
Mr. Daly,
Mr. Glover,
Mr. Devlin,
Mr. Matheus,
Mr. Keon,
Mr. Echeverria,
Mr. Durning,
Mr. Murphy,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. McLaughlin,
Mr. Vatable,
Mr. Gillespie,
Mr. Lynch.

Concert begins at 7½ o'clock P. M.

JOHN FARRELL, Treasurer.

PHILIP J. BRADY, Secretary.

Admission, One Dollar.

SEATS FOR THE HUGUENOTS ON MONDAY—PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The sale of seats begins this morning at 9 o'clock precisely. Before that hour not a single ticket will be sold nor any money taken. Mr. ULLMANN pledges himself for his employes that this rule will be strictly adhered to.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, 1858,

Will be acted Shakespeare's Tragedy, in five acts,

RICHARD III.

Richard Duke of Gloster..........Mr. E. Eddy

To be followed by Buckstone's Drama, in two acts,

THE LOST SON.

Philip......Mr. R. Johnston | Jenny......Miss Keough

To conclude with the great Nautical Drama, entitled

LAFITTE, THE PIRATE OF THE GULF.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama entitled

FAST YOUNG MEN.

MAGIC TRUMPET.

HERNE THE HUMBUG.

To conclude with

BEN THE BOATSWAIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FAREWELL OF LITTLE CORDELIA! that astonishingly versatile and talented child-actress, and her popular parents, Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, in one of her favorite musical triumphs FRIDAY, March 5. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. A Dance by Mlle Salome. After which, the musical drama of THE SOMNAMBULIST; or, The Village Phantom, with Mrs. Chas. Howard in the character of Ernestine, with songs. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a new comic drama, THE PAGE OF HISTORY. Jean Velasquez, Little Cordelia; Count Viraski, Mr. G. C. Howard; Princess Polixiana, Mrs. G. C. Howard. After which a Dance, followed by THE POOR CHILD OF NEW-YORK. Little Katy, Little Cordelia Howard. To conclude with THE ACTRESS. ANOTHER LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED—Mrs. Southworth's BRIDE OF AN EVENING is in the course of dramatization as fast as published. THE GRAND AQUARIA, or Imperishable Ocean and River Gardens; the Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13cts.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-58.—The third Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, 1858, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mme. D'ANGRI, Messrs. WM. MASON, Piano, and X. KIEFER, Clarinet. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert, will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock: to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

NYE'S GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,

ON EXHIBITION AT THE

ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

MURILLO'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Exhibition will close on Saturday, March 6.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 353 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

MACHINERY IN OPERATION,

STATUARY, &c., ON EXHIBITION

Daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

PROGRAMME

Of the

GRAND MILITARY, CIVIL AND FANCY DRESS

CHARITY SOIREE,

To be given at the

CRYSTAL PALACE,

On the evening of

APRIL 8, 1858,

In aid of

THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The magnificent edifice constructed for the exhibition of the World's Fair, known as the Crystal Palace, covering an area of three acres and capable of accommodating a concourse of twenty thousand people, has, by consent of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute, been engaged by the Committee as the most suitable building in New-York wherein to give

A COLOSSAL FETE

In aid of

The Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society.

The executive officers of this society are now distributing thousands of bread tickets among the poor of New-York, and it is for the purpose of enabling them to meet the demands made upon their funds that the officers and trustees of the Society and the Managing Committee of the Great Calico Dress Soirée have resolved to give ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT, which they will use every exertion to make

THE GREATEST SOIREE DANSANTE

AND

PROMENADE CONCERT,

A LA MUSARD,

ever given in the United States

It may naturally be inferred that the brilliancy of the *coup d'oeil* in such a locality will attract immense numbers of spectators and for these the Committee will provide ample accommodations in the galleries, where there will be no dancing. The period fixed for this *fête*—the middle of April—will meet any objections that might be urged to the selection of this magnificent and capacious ball-room on the score of the weather. By that time the severity of the season will be almost entirely abated; and should that not prove to be the case, the abundant use of stoves, and the heat produced by five thousand jets of gas, will raise the temperature to any point that may be required. One difficulty which has heretofore stood in the way of warming the Palace will be removed by the Committee and that is a reconstruction almost of the floor, which has been objected to because of the interstices between the planks. Indeed, every difficulty that may stand in the way of the Committee at present will be removed, and the Palace will be made the most commodious, comfortable and elegant ball-room in the country. The supper saloon, extending over the machine arcade, will be thrown open its entire length, 500 feet, and will amply accommodate the guests of the night, while the ladies' dressing-rooms will be furnished with every requisite to make the fair occupants as comfortable as they would be in their own drawing rooms. Nor will the gentlemen have aught to complain of in their different departments.

To make this great charity still more interesting to all who participate in it the Committee have determined to

GIVE A NUMBER OF BREAD TICKETS TO ALL WHO PURCHASE TICKETS FOR THE SOIREE.

thus enabling each patron of the Ball to aid the Society in a profuse and wide-spread distribution of bread among the poor.

This practical method of combining amusement and charity affords a double pleasure to the alms giver, and confers many a comfort upon the needy and deserving recipients, which they would not otherwise enjoy.

THE BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION

PRODUCED BY

FIVE THOUSAND JETS OF GAS,

the superb additional chandeliers which will be used for the occasion, the regimental and company colors and uniforms, the banners, national flags and standards, an unprecedented concentration of beautiful military paraphernalia, the profusion of rich and original decorations, designed by the Committee; the banners, insignia and emblems of various societies together with the full magnificent ball-room dresses, the varied and pleasing costumes of all nations and periods, the representations of celebrated personages, the music and dancing, and the thousand gay and gorgeous phases of a chaste and elegant carnival, such as could only be witnessed in the United States,

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

OF THE

GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE UNION,

Will combine to form

A FAIRY SPECTACLE

OF UNPARALLELED GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE.

When, to these inducements, we add the profounder consideration of the noble cause held in view, it is believed that a community acknowledged to be as generous as any in the world, will respond most cheerfully and liberally to the efforts of the Committee to make the CHARITY SOIREE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE an event which shall prove to be an honor to our City, its soldiery and civilians.

Further particulars, Committee, &c., will be published in a few days.

By order of the Committee.

S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

Rooms of the General and Executive Committee corner of Prince-street and Broadway.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE

HOLY FAMILY,

(belonging to the Brevoort family,)

Is now on exhibition at the

FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.

GOUPIL & CO.

Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEATRICE CENCI COMPLETE.

Mrs. WATTS SHERMAN'S translation of this celebrated work by Guerrazzi is now complete in two volumes, 693 pages, 12 mo., cloth. Price $1 50.

This is the only English translation of the entire work, unabridged and unmutilated. The translation by Monti, though unblushingly advertised by its publishers as the complete work, "unabridged," etc., omits considerable portions, and we venture the opinion, the best portions of the work.

When it is remembered that one of the leading purposes of Guerrazzi, in this work was the exposure of the iniquities of the Roman Catholic Church, perhaps some of these omissions are easily accounted for. Instances of wholesale omissions of the edition translated by Monti and published by Rudd & Carlton, may be found by examining the following pages of Mrs. Sherman's translation, which are entirely omitted by Monti:

Vol. 1, pages 86 to 89, 3 pages omitted by Monti; pages 95 to 100, 5 pages omitted; 120 to 124, 4 pages omitted; 157 to 160, 3 pages omitted; 187 to 189, 2 pages omitted; 282 to 289, 7 pages (one entire chapter) omitted; 301 to 307, 6 pages omitted; 315 to 322, 8 pages omitted; and so on through the whole book.

All the above mutilations by Monti are found in going through only *a part of one volume* of Mrs. Sherman's translation, and taking no notice of frequent omissions of single pages or paragraphs.

Yet Rudd & Carlton have the hardihood to claim that Monti's translation is complete, and that Mrs. Sherman's is not so.

Mrs. Watts Sherman's translation is published by

MASON BROTHERS,

Nos. 108 and 110 Duane st., New-York.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMPLETE guide in all matters of law.

From the Boston Journal.

This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.

Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

D. KIMBALL & CO.,

Publishers, Providence, R. I.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WILLIAMSBURG, SECTION NO. 3, CADETS of Temperance will hold their Fifth Anniversary at Washington Hall, corner South 7th and 4th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5. Rev. E. H. Chapin will deliver the Address. Also addresses and dialogues by members of the Section. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises will commence at 7½ precisely. Tickets 25 cents.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 5, at 7½ o'clock, in relation to the Pension bill now pending before Congress. Let every veteran be present. By order

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., will deliver the eighth lecture of the series, at the Lecture room, in the Library, 2d-av., cor. of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Effects of Climate upon Civilization.* Tickets 50 cents—may be obtained at E. J. BROWN & CO.'S, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN,

Chairman of Lecture Committee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THERE will be preaching in the Church on Union-square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PLEASURE VOYAGE,

BY STEAMER ERICSSON,

A. B. LOWBER, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.

Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.

No berth secured till paid for.

For further particulars, apply to

DUNHAM & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York.

WIRE OFFICE

SIGNS AND

WINDOW SHADES,

by LEE & CO.,

No. 309 Bleecker-st.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, gold pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office.

AN ORGANIST, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in New-York, desires to make an engagement with an Episcopal Society in New-York or Brooklyn; he can supply voices for the choir if required. Address G. R. C., Box No. 1,213 New-York Post-Office.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—Green Bushes—An Unprotected Female.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Fast Young Men—Magic Trumpet—Herne the Humbug—Ben the Boatswain.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Richard III.—The Lost Son—Lafitte.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Somnambulist—Evening—The Page of History—The Poor Child of New-York—The Actress.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall	March 6
The Arago leaves New-York for Havre	March 6
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall	March 10

☞ The European mails by the *Arago*, (the next mail steamer for Europe,) will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, an adverse report was made on the bill to amend the act passed in 1855, granting bounty land to certain persons. The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, and debated until the adjournment, Messrs. Hammond, of South Carolina, and Doolittle, of Wisconsin, occupying most of the time. In the House, Mr. Hoard's resolution asking for a Select Committee to inquire whether the action of members had been influenced by the bestowing or withholding of Executive patronage, was debated all day—the question being, Shall the resolution be entertained as a question of privilege? Finally a motion was made to lay the whole matter on the table, which prevailed by a vote of 92 to 80. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

The charge of corruption in reference to the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill occupied the attention of both branches of the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. Spinola rose to a question of privilege, and read an extract of a letter from the special correspondent of the Times relative to the subject. He moved for a Committee of Investigation, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers—which motion was agreed to. In the Assembly, Mr. Duryea also called attention to the extract referred to, and moved for a Committee of Investigation with like powers. Mr. Dayton explained that he had made the charge upon information only, and seconded the motion for a committee. Mr. Dayton subsequently said that the Senator alluded to was Mr. Spinola, and that the Assemblyman whom he had mentioned as being able to give important testimony in the matter was Mr. Hanford. After an unsuccessful attempt to lay the motion for a select committee on the table, it was adopted, and the Speaker in the course of the proceedings announced Messrs. Osgood, Laflin, Woodworth, Walker and Bliss as the Committee. The special order in the Assembly was the bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act, which after some debate was put over until Friday of next week.

Latest advices from the Plains state that a desperate battle has been fought on Pawnee Fork, between the Pawnee and Arrapahoe Indians, in which ten of the former were killed, and many wounded. It is stated that the Camanche and Kiowa Indians now express the best feelings towards the whites, and declare that the Army and all other trains shall not be molested.

The Indiana Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers was held at Indianapolis yesterday. The proceedings were harmonious. A list of the nominations will be found under our telegraphic head.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, met at Harrisburg yesterday. The day's proceedings, which appear to have been rather inharmonious, are repeated by telegraph. The Lecompton men were in the majority, and voted down every proposition to allow the Anti-Lecomptonites a voice in the Convention. No nominations were made, and the only business done was the appointment of a Committee on resolutions, who are expected to report to-day.

We find in the St. Louis papers the second and third days' proceedings in the examination of Charles L. Sanders, *alias* Taylor, charged with conspiracy, arson aud murder in the Pacific Hotel case. The testimony thus far elicited does not by any means warrant the very exciting statements published on the morning after Taylor's arrest. The large sum of money alleged to have been in the possession of the supposed murdered man, appears never to have existed. Taylor did not arrive at the Townsley House after or during the alarm of fire, but at least a full hour before it. He did not go there without boots or shoes on, but had his boots on, and was otherwise in full dress. No blood was discovered on the sheets in which he slept. Thus are some of the hideous features of this affair, as it first appeared, entirely obliterated. At the same time there is reason to believe that there was foul play somewhere, but where, it is at present impossible to determine.

The mass meeting at Tammany Hall last evening was all that the friends of the Administration could desire as an anniversary celebration of the inauguration of James Buchanan, and in demonstration of the favor of his Kansas policy. Ex-Senator John A. Dix presided, and opened the meeting with a clear and eloquent exposition of his reasons for sustaining the President. John Van Buren spoke some forty-five minutes, and was unusually happy, even for him. Hon. R. M. McLlane, of Maryland, and John Cochrane were the other orators, and both were well received, though Mr. Cochrane not commencing until past 10 o'clock, was heard at a great disadvantage. The attendance during much of the evening was all that Tammany could accommodate, and of an unusually sober and solid sort. The cannon, the calcium light and a band of music gave the affair a good start, and though there was far less noise than is often heard at Tammany, the enthusiasm was unabated to a later hour than the party usually permits a mass meeting to hold.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the fireman who was shot in an affray with students at New-Haven is closed, and the verdict of the Jury implicates no one in particular. Many of the witnesses declined to testify, and it was found impossible to arrive at a more definite conclusion.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the death of Commodore Perry was noticed, and appropriate resolutions adopted. The resolutions vetoed by the Mayor in favor of salaries of $1,000 per annum to members of the Common Council were called up. By a vote of 12 to 4, the resolutions were adopted. The Reports of the Committee on Frauds, and that on grooving Broadway, were both laid over until Monday. Two messages were received from the Mayor; the first vetoing the resolutions of the Common Council, authorizing the Comptroller to lease an addition to the lot occupied by Hook and Ladder Company. No. 9, on Twenty-sixth-street, and the second approving the tax levy for 1858.

William Hilton, a colored barber, living in the tenement-house rear of No. 145 West Twenty-eighth-street, occupied chiefly by colored families, was arrested yesterday, charged with murdering a colored woman who lived with him as his wife, by shooting her through the head with a pistol. The shooting occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the prisoner immediately ran from the place with nothing on but his pants and shirt, and was not arrested until several hours afterwards. He declares that the deceased shot herself. An investigation into the case will be made to-day by the Coroner.

Yesterday afternoon Marcus Cicero Stanley was arrested on the charge of dealing in policies, and brought before Recorder Barnard at his Chambers. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, Mr. H. N. Wild becoming his surety. The examination will commence this morning.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society at the University last evening, Rev. Dr. Joseph Thompson, of this City, presented and read an interesting communication from Rev. Mr. Gulick, M. D., a native missionary and scientific engineer at Ascension, in the Pacific, on some curious structures, termed ruins on that Island. Only 28 persons were present.

Commodore M. C. Perry, late commander of the Japan Expedition, died in this City yesterday. His age was 63.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, resolutions eulogizing the late Commodore Perry were passed.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker and firmer for Flour and Corn. Other kinds of Breadstuffs were quiet. Cotton was in fair demand, but at rather languid rates. The Coffee sale was spiritless, and only a portion of what was offered was sold. Sugar and Molasses were in good request at full prices. Provisions were somewhat less active, owing, mainly, to the advanced claims of holders. In other branches of trade, the movements were not very important.

The Political Future.

There are a good many noticeable points in Senator Seward's speech, which we published yesterday. Without changing his principles, or his general opinions of public affairs in the least, it is evident that he does not belong to that impracticable class of visionary politicians who refuse to change their point of view, no matter what changes or revolutions may take place around them. Mr. Seward knows that Government is a practical matter, and that the highest statesmanship is that which makes the wisest use of expedients, and adapts itself most successfully to the requirements and the circumstances of the day.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise and the election of 1856 established the principle of *popular sovereignty*, and gave to the inhabitants of every new Territory absolute control over their own affairs. The principle applies to the territory south of 36° 30′ as well as north of it;—and as Mr. Douglas has insisted, from the date of the passage of the Nebraska bill, it will undoubtedly carry freedom south of that line rather than Slavery north of it. Mr. Seward accepts the principle as a fixed fact, and instead of inveighing or arguing against it, he only asks that it shall be respected and adhered to by the party which made it the main plank in its platform. And further than this, he recognizes, cordially and fully the ability and the efficiency of Senator Douglas and those who are endeavoring with him to maintain the integrity of the Democratic Party in this respect. He declared his determination to act with them and to aid them to the extent of his ability, in this effort.

According to present appearances the policy of Senator Douglas will be triumphant in the Democratic Party. The entire West is already enthusiastic in its support, and the Eastern and middle States will be equally open and emphatic the moment the pressure of Executive patronage and dictation is removed. There can be no Democratic Party at the North upon any other basis, and the moment this is adopted as its platform it becomes irresistible in nearly every Northern State. The elections of last Fall proved the disposition of the people to accept and adopt the policy upon which Mr. Buchanan came into office, as it had been carried out by Gov. Walker in Kansas; and whenever that policy shall be again restored, and carried out in perfect integrity and good faith, the public confidence in the Democratic Party will be restored.

The general recognition of the principle of popular sovereignty is all that is needed to restore peace to the country, and to allay the agitation of the Slavery question. It is only because there is an apparent purpose on the part of the Administration to subvert this principle by technicalities and tricks of legal form, that public confidence has been lost. Let the South acquiesce in the fair application of this principle, and she will cease to be troubled or alarmed by agitations at the North.

The Unkindest Cut of All.

It is a maxim of moral pathology that depraved natures always avenge the faults of their enemies upon the persons of their friends, and poor Bennett has just given us a signal illustration of the truth of this painful doctrine. Mr. Buchanan is the first man of distinction by whom the helpless old Highland piper has been civilly treated. Few persons indeed, of even respectable position, have had any connection with him excepting through the medium of a cowskin or a cane. But Mr. Buchanan has been charged with actually inviting him to dinner; and the justice of the accusation having been tacitly admitted by the Administration organs, we may assume it to be well founded. And therefore the old sinner turns round upon his Presidential host, and publicly snubs him before the whole country, by declaring that "the President of the United States need not trouble himself to offer the mission to Austria to Mr. James Gordon Bennett." Really, we do not think Mr. Buchanan has quite deserved this. Poor Bennett ought to reflect that the President is not in a very agreeable position just now, and if he must vent some of the pent-up spite of years upon that devoted head, he should wait till he has restored the waning strength of the Administration. For Mr. Buchanan has applied to poor old Bennett as the original "Retired Physician whose sands of life have nearly run out," and until the patient's health shall have been reëstablished it is inhuman as well as indecent for the medical adviser to treat him harshly. As for the blow which poor Bennett inflicts upon the hopes of the nation by his refusal to wear the ex-diplomatic costume of the "Chevalier Webb," or any other diplomatic costume whatever, we are not surprised, though we are grieved, to learn that such is the case. Sir Henry Wotton, as everybody knows, defined an envoy to be "a person sent to *lie* abroad for the good of his country," and we have no doubt that poor Bennett finds his business of domestic lying too important just now to the maintenance of his shattered fortunes to think of deserting it. Moreover, he consoles us by the assurance that he is perfectly willing to accept the post now filled by Gen. Cass. For, after all, he doesn't want to utterly discredit and dishearten the President; and after knocking him down on the diplomatic question he thus picks him up on the Secretaryship of State. If anything can restore the ruffled self-respect of Mr. Buchanan this tender and magnanimous intimation should do so.

Our Mexican Relations.

Our Washington correspondent writes at length concerning a plan which is discussed at the Capital for regulating the internal affairs of Mexico. He sets forth a variety of cogent reasons why the United States should at once assume the *protectorate* of that country, and take measures for the establishment of a stable Government there which should provide for the payment of the creditors of Mexico, secure the development of her unbounded resources, and place her beyond the reach of those constant revolutions which render progress and prosperity utterly impossible.

There is great force in these suggestions, and although the proposition may at first strike the public with surprise and incredulity, we have little doubt that, the more it is canvassed, the more will it commend itself to the public judgment. It does not involve any further acquisition of territory, nor any change in the distribution of political power. It is simply a matter of advice and control. Experience shows that so long as Mexico is left entirely to herself, the contests of her internal partisans will render a stable government impossible. In fact government is merely a farce. It is an incessant struggle between contending factions, for the possession of power. The welfare of the people, the promotion of industry, the increase of commerce, the establishment of manufactures, are not considered in the least. They are all sacrificed to the ambition and the avarice of the military leaders who fight for the mastery. The result is detrimental, not only to Mexico herself, but to all nations who are her neighbors or who have dealings with her. She has been for a long time on the eve of a war with Spain:—she cannot pay her debts to England:—she has given no satisfaction for repeated outrages upon American citizens:—and she is a constant occasion of disturbance and commotion to the whole continent.

That the establishment of a protectorate by the United States would work a marked and beneficent change in all these respects, there can be no doubt. Nor is there the slightest reason to apprehend that such a proceeding would meet with any opposition from the leading Governments of Europe. Indeed, they would be benefited by it almost as much as Mexico herself. The London *Times*, in a recent article upon this subject, used the following significant language in regard to it:

> "Mexico has now arrived at a point at which any convulsion may improve the prospect of her foreign creditors. In the present state of things they can have no hope, and their great dread, therefore, must be lest it should be perpetuated. If some new military dictator were to arise, *or the country were to be absorbed, without more delay, by the United States, their treatment could not be worse, and it might, especially in the latter case, be much better.* * * *Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it.* The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it. All that can be considered advisable is, that if President Comonfort is to be helped by the good offices of England and France, a course should be taken, similar to that lately enforced at Montevideo, to secure that the portion of Customs dues, solemnly and voluntarily pledged to the bondholders, shall no longer be embezzled."

Indications are by no means wanting of a purpose, on the part of England and France, to interfere for the purpose of ending in Mexico a state of things so discreditable to that country, and so injurious, not only to herself, but to all with whom she has any relations. But to such an intervention from the Old World there would be many and insurmountable objections. It would be viewed with jealousy and distrust by the American people, and might very possibly be resented as an infringement of a policy which safety compels us to maintain for this continent. The United States could perform the same service with equal effect and without giving either England, France or Spain the slightest occasion for disquiet or dissatisfaction. Indeed, it would be decidedly the most effectual way of securing all the interests which either of those countries has in Mexico,

Our Government probably made a mistake in abandoning Mexico when General Scott was in possession of the Capital and the country. If we had at that time established a wise and vigorous administration there, and left in the country a force sufficient to maintain and uphold it against all internal dissension, Mexico would have been in a very different condition from that which her affairs now present.

Corruption Case at Albany—A Committee Ordered.

It will be seen by reference to the Assembly proceedings of yesterday in another part of this paper, that on motion of Mr. Duryea, of Brooklyn, an Investigating Committee has been ordered with powers to send for persons and papers, to examine into a charge that the sum of $10,000 had been raised to corrupt members of the Legislature in reference to the Brooklyn Assessment bill.

This charge, it will be recollected, was noticed some days since as a current rumor by our Albany correspondent, to whose paragraph in the Times Mr. Duryea alluded when making his motion. The rumor imported that a moiety of the $10,000 was to go to a certain Senator.

Mr. Dayton, of Brooklyn, named Mr. Hanford of the Assembly, and Mr. Spinola of the Senate, as persons having knowledge of the facts of the case. Mr. Hanford responded with temper to this allusion, and after an unsuccessful effort to lay Mr. Duryea's motion on the table, it was adopted by the House.

There would really seem to be no reason why there should not be a corruption committee, aye, and corruption too, at Albany as well as at Washington. State Rights must be maintained.

Dreaming.—Poor Bennett is dreaming about what he would do if he were Secretary of State! A good many daft politicians spend a good deal of their time in that way, but they do not always print their complacent reveries. The first thing poor Bennett expects to do is to settle the hash of Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon. He thinks they won't relish the notion of having to do business with him. Very likely.

A Dead Hero.—General Walker is rehearsing to select Southern audiences the history of his capture by Commodore Paulding. The tale is sufficiently amusing,—but it brings neither recruits nor money. This hero's career is ended. Central America is given over. The next move of the Government will be towards Mexico.

Death of Commodore M. C. Perry.

The announcement of the death of Commodore Perry will be received by his countrymen with regret. He died at his residence, West Thirty-second-street, in this City, yesterday morning, at the age of 63.

Commodore Perry was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island. His father became an officer of the infant marine of the United States in 1798. His elder brother was Oliver H. Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. Matthew C. Perry entered the United States Navy as a midshipman on the 16th of January, 1809, when he immediately joined the schooner *Revenge*, from which he was soon after transferred to the frigate *President*. In November, 1813, he was ordered to the frigate *United States*, and in April, 1814, was sent back to the *President*. Toward the end of 1814, he was ordered to the brig *Chippewa*, from which vessel he was transferred to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn with the rank of Lieutenant. In August, 1819, he was ordered to the ship *Cyane*, which was sent to the coast of Africa, to aid the efforts of the Colonization Society in its attempt to found a settlement of free blacks upon the island of Sherbro, near Sierra Leone. The mortality at Sherbro was so great that it became evident no colony could be planted there, and Lieut. Perry selected Mesurado Cape as a more suitable locality for a town. He therefore fixed the locality of the first settlement of Liberia. In May, 1821, Lieut. Perry was put in command of the schooner *Shark*, in which vessel he twice visited the colony at Mesurado. In the same vessel he also cruised the waters of the West Indies, and captured several pirates.

On his return, he was again attached to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where he remained until 1824, when he was ordered to the *North Carolina*, where, under command of Commodore Rogers, he served as First-Lieutenant, and Captain of the Fleet, during her whole cruise in the Mediterranean. He was then promoted to the rank of Commander, and took charge of the recruiting service at Boston, where he continued until 1830, when he took command of the corvette *Concord*, in which he conveyed John Randolph as United States Minister to St. Petersburg.

When home again, he was once more actively employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as Superintendent of a School of Gun Practice, and in the organization of a Steam Naval Service.

After being promoted to the rank of Captain, he was offered the command of the exploring expedition, afterward given to Lieutenant Wilkes, but declined it.

In 1838 Captain Perry was sent to Europe to visit the dock-yards and light-houses, and collect from personal inspection such facts as might be useful in improving those departments of the United States service. Early in 1839 he submitted his report to the Government, and resumed his duties as Superintendent of Gun Practice, and in preparing plans for the construction and equipment of the *Missouri* and the *Mississippi*, the first large ocean-steamers in our Navy.

While thus employed he was appointed to the chief command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in which position he remained two years, when he was appointed to the command of the African squadron, sent out under the provisions of the Ashburton treaty, when he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his own and the British Government.

In 1846 he sailed as second in command to Commodore Conner, to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the retirement of that officer in March assumed the chief command in time to direct the naval bombardment of Vera Cruz, and his "able coöperation" was cordially acknowledged by General Scott in his official dispatches.

But the most distinguished service in his long career was the expedition to Japan, which sailed from the United States on the 24th of November, 1852, and in command of which Commodore Perry negotiated the treaty with Japan, signed on the last day of March, 1854.

The disease which caused Commodore Perry's death was gout in the stomach. He had complained of feeling poorly for several days past, but was not considered in danger until the hour of his death, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

He leaves a widow and six children—three sons and three daughters. One of the sons is now consul at Hong Kong. Of the daughters, two are married, (Mrs. John Hone and Mrs. Auguste Belmont.)

Commodore Perry was an able officer, of large personal appearance, with the frank manners of a sailor, and exceedingly affable and agreeable in his social intercourse. Few officers of our Navy had seen so much active service or performed more important duties. From the time of his entrance into the Navy until his death, he was only six years unemployed.

Army News.

We understand that all the United States troops in Kansas, except three companies, have been ordered immediately to Utah. A mule train is to leave Fort Leavenworth as soon after the 10th inst. as possible.

Academy of Music.

There will be no performance at this house to-night. Mr. Ullman has judiciously closed his doors, so that there may be ample opportunities for full rehearsals of the "Huguenots," which—every one knows—will be produced on Monday. This elaborate work has been in preparation for many months; vast sums have been expended on the scenery, costumes and appointments. In point of general completeness, it will far excel anything that has ever been attempted in this City, and the cast includes all the artists of the Academy.

The sale of tickets commences to-day, at the Academy of Music, and the other regular offices. Those who wish to see the "Huguenots" during the first week of its career should secure their seats at once.

For California—Saturday.—In anticipation of a reduction in the fare to California, on account of the competition, a large number of persons, hoping to better their condition, have rushed to the City to take passage. Some hundred Italian organ-grinders have engaged passage by the steamers of the mail line. The *Moses Taylor* being soon filled, the Company were obliged to put on the steamer *St. Louis* to accommodate the large number applying for passage. The *St. Louis* has been on the balance dock, where she was overhauled, recaulked, and newly-coppered. She is a fast-sailing steamer, having made the trip on one occasion in seven days and a half. They will both sail on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The prices have ranged very low for both lines. Many who rely upon getting a cheap passage hereafter, probably make extra exertions—perhaps sacrifice their property and give up their business to go to California; but they should think twice before they "pull up stakes;" the prices *may* continue low, but there is no certainty about it.

☞ We are requested to state that it was not the Principal of School No. 15 concerning whom injurious rumors had arisen, and which the officers of the Eleventh Ward have lately been meeting to investigate. No rumors to the discredit of that lady have been circulated. The number of the School was erroneously given. The meetings were held in No. 15, and hence the mistake.

☞ Rev. E. H. Chapin delivers an address this evening before the Cadets of Temperance, at Williamsburg, in Washington Hall.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee Against Gen. Shields' Right to a Seat—Proposed Amendment to the Kansas Bill—Naval Affairs.

Washington, Thursday, March 4.

Contrary to the position assumed by General Shields and other prominent gentlemen, the Senate's Committee on the Judiciary have completed a report, concluding with a resolution that Minnesota is not a State in the Union. This denies to Gen. Shields the right, which he claims, to a seat in the Senate.

Senator Clark, of New-Hampshire, intends moving an amendment to the Kansas bill, admitting Kansas as a State on the following conditions: That the power to amend the Constitution shall be expressly reserved to the people whenever they see proper to do so, and that neither the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, nor the Constitution itself, shall be so construed, or have force to revive or reënact after admission any law or regulation repealed by the Territorial Legislature before the passage of this act, without the reënactment of the State Legislature of Kansas after admission.

The steamer *Dispatch*, now at New-York, has been ordered to proceed on special service, with provisions for the home squadron. The following are her officers: Lieutenant Commanding, Parrott; Lieutenants, Newcomb, McDermot, Daniels and Hart; and Passed Assistant Surgeon Vreeland.

The Board to examine the Senior class of Midshipmen, to convene at Annapolis on the 1st of April, consists of Captains Adams, Harwood and Ringgold, and Commanders Tilton and Lee.

XXXVth CONGRESS........First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, March 4.

Mr. Stuart reported adversely on the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1853, granting bounty lands to certain officers, soldiers, etc.

The Senate at 1 o'clock took up the special assignment—the Kansas bill.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, contended that the Lecompton Constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas, for the Convention was an assemblage of the people in their highest capacity. He said that he understood the Senator from Illinois to have declared that he was opposed to the Lecompton Constitution only on one point, namely, because he was not satisfied that it embodied the will of the people of Kansas.

Mr. Douglas replied that that was not exactly his position. He thought there were other irregularities, but he would waive these if he could be assured that the Constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas.

Mr. Hammond had understood that Mr. Douglas maintained that all the other irregularities could be cured by Congress, and that that was the sole ground of difference between them. But the question is, how can the will of the people of Kansas be ascertained? He thought Mr. Douglas in error in saying that the Lecompton Convention was the creature of the Territorial Legislature, and he thought that from that error had probably arisen all his subsequent errors upon that subject. How was it possible that the Convention could be the creature of the Territorial Legislature? The Convention was an assemblage of the people in their highest sovereign capacity, about to perform the highest possible act of sovereignty. The Territorial Legislature was a mere Provisional Government, a petty corporation, appointed and paid by Congress, without a particle of sovereign power, and therefore could not interfere with sovereignty, although that sovereignty was still inchoate. Congress could not interfere with the Convention. It could not confer upon the Legislature power to interfere with it, for Congress is not sovereign. It has no power to act outside of the limitations of the Constitution, no right to carry into effect the supreme will of any people, if it has not been expressed in that Constitution. Therefore Congress is not sovereign, neither does it hold sovereignty in Kansas. That sovereignty resides in the thirty-one sovereign States. He then proceeded to argue that the Lecompton Constitution was a legal instrument, even if it embodied but the will of a minority of the people of Kansas. The Constitution of this Union was made by a minority, and in 1840 a minority had in their hands power to alter or abolish it, for at that time six out of the twenty-six States held a numerical majority. He alluded to the charges that fraud had been perpetrated in Kansas. He presumed there had been frauds on both sides, and thought that the least that was said about the matter, the better. But the true object of the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution was the agitation of the Slavery question. They wanted to introduce an element of discord into the Democratic Party. It is singular that, while claiming a majority in Kansas, they should be beaten at every election. In discussing the question of Slavery Mr. Hammond spoke of the prosperity of the South, and said that the condition of the slave was better than that of the poor white laborer at the North. There were more beggars to be met in a single day in New York than during a lifetime at the South. He closed by saying that if the South was obliged to surrender the government after sixty years, they would surrender it with a country abundant in prosperity, incalculable in strength, and the wonder and admiration of the world.

Mr. Doolittle alluded to threats made in certain quarters that, unless Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, the Union will be dissolved. Did he believe such a great national calamity could follow the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, or that it was at all likely, he confessed that it would be entitled to great weight; but he didn't believe that all the politicians in Washington could dissolve the Union. Referring to the boasts made that, had Fremont been elected, he would never have been inaugurated, he said that the Republicans would stand by the Union, whoever was elected President. He then passed a glowing eulogy on the Union.

Without concluding the consideration of the subject, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, March 4.

The Speaker announced the first business to be Mr. Hoard's resolution, asking for a Select Committee to examine into the charges that the action o members had been influenced by the bestowal or withholding of Executive patronage, the question pending being "Shall the resolution be entertained as a question of privilege."

Mr. Hoard (N. Y.) proposed an amendment, charging, on his own authority and common report, the President with endeavoring to control the action of the House on the Lecompton Constitution by Executive patronage.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall (Ky.) suggested the postponement of the subject for one month.

Mr. Burnett (Ky.) objected to the postponement. He said it was due to Mr. Burns, the member implicated, that he should have a hearing now. The charge was baseless and contemptible, and was intended to injure the Democratic Party as well as Mr. Burns.

Mr. Hoard (N. Y.) said he had twice disclaimed any personal hostility towards Mr. Burns.

Mr. Burns, of Ohio, sent up to the Speaker a written statement, charging that Mr. Hoard intended to make a false and slanderous record against him, and saying that he should hereafter treat Mr. Hoard and his slang with the contempt they merit in the estimation of all honorable men. He further denied having had any collusion with the President or his Cabinet as to his vote, asserting that nothing of the kind had occurred, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Hoard again disclaimed any party spirit or intention to wound the feelings of any man. When he introduced the proposition he did not suppose there would be any opposition to it. He contended that it was a legitimate subject of inquiry—that common fame was a sufficient ground for an investigation. It is a common rumor that the Executive is now endeavoring to control the action of the House, as he has heretofore endeavored to do. It was common rumor that led to an investigation in Mr. Wolcott's case. In moving for this inquiry, he was not in pursuit of a victim, but the offender. Mr. Hoard said that he was informed that Mr. Morris, of Illinois, had twice endeavored to get the floor, to make some affirmation of the truth of the statement which Mr. Burns had denied relative to his vote on the reference of the Lecompton message to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Smith, of Illinois, and Mr. Morris, of Illinois, had both informed him (Hoard) that Mr. Burns was previously relied on as Anti-Lecompton.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, repeated a conversation with Mr. Morris in corroboration of Mr. Hoard's statement.

Mr. Nichols, (Ohio,) said, when common fame was presented as the ground of investigation, it was beneath the dignity of the House to entertain the subject. The allegation against his colleague was false. He never expected, as is charged, the appointment to the Marshalship of Ohio. Members all knew, without an investigation, that power and patronage were brought to bear in favor of the passage of administration measures. This had been the practice of all administrations.

Mr. Giddings, (Ohio,) asked Mr. Nichols to make an exception in favor of John Quincy Adams, who once declared on this floor that, while President, he never, but on one occasion, asked an appointment, and that was of a Deputy-Postmaster, in whose favor he wrote a note to Judge McLean, who declared that the applicant was unfit, and there the matter ended.

Mr. Nichols replied that there were honorable exceptions. As to Mr. Brown's vote, no member had stated, on his own responsibility, that there was any reason or motive for the change. He moved to lay the subject on the table, including a resolution from Mr. Burns, which Mr. Hoard had accepted as a substitute; this substitute provided for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether there had been any collusion between Mr. Burns and the President, and whether any improper attempts had been made, directly or indirectly, to influence the action of any member of the House, on any measure on which the House has acted, or has under consideration, with power to send for persons and papers.

The motion was carried by yeas 92, nays 80.

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, called up his bill authorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers, for the defence of the frontiers of Texas. And also, authorizing the President to call out, as occasion may require, four additional regiments of volunteers. He said he was opposed to the permanent increase of the standing army, believing volunteers better adapted to the requirements of the Government, as they were governed by higher considerations than the regulars. He also referred with pride to the hundreds and thousands who, at the first sound of the bugle, offered their services for the Mexican war. He mentioned the fact that volunteers do not desert, while four thousand of the regular army had deserted in one year.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Thursday, March 4.

NOTICE OF BILL.

By Mr. Mather, to amend the charter of the Rutgers Institute.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Noxon, regulating the proof or acknowledgment of deeds and other conveyances made by persons residing out of the State.

Mr. Spinola rose to a question of privilege, and read an extract from the Albany correspondence of the New-York Times, relative to the charge made in the Assembly by Mr. Dayton, that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of the Brooklyn Assessment bill, and that a certain Senator was to receive $5,000 of the sum. He moved for a Committee of Investigation, with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

The Senate Investigating Committee on the charges of bribery in the Brooklyn case, met this evening. Several witnesses were examined. Nothing definite was testified to, most of the evidence being of reports passing from one to another. The authorities from Brooklyn will be subpœnaed.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Thursday, March 4.

The Speaker returned thanks to the House for the courtesies extended to Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson occupied a seat beside the Speaker.

Mr. Duryea called the attention of the House to a paragraph in the New-York Times, relating to the charges made by Mr. Dayton, of Kings County, that $10,000 was to be raised to carry through the Brooklyn Assessment law. Although he was exculpated by the gentleman making the charge from any implication therein, he felt that his reputation and honor required that as the charge had been openly made it should be openly met; and he therefore moved for the appointment of an Investigating Committee, with full power to send for persons and papers, and who shall report the result to the House. He expressed the opinion that the charges should not have been made without actual knowledge; and he called upon Mr. Bleecker, of Kings County, (who he supposed to be the member alluded to by Mr. Dayton in his former remarks,) to state to the House what he knew about the charge.

Mr. Dayton explained that he had made the charge upon information only. He had not alluded to Mr. Bleecker but to another member who would testify at the proper time. He seconded the motion for a Committee, and again expressed belief in the truth of the charges. Messrs. Chauncey and Bleecker supported the motion for a Committee.

Mr. Hanford said that he was informed that he was the one to whom the gentleman from Kings referred in the charges. He thought it unnecessary to notice them, as he regarded the gentleman as crazy on this point as on points of order.

Mr. Dayton said that he had not mentioned names before, but he would now state that he had alluded to Senator Spinola and Assemblyman Hanford.

Mr. T. Jones, Jr., opposed the resolution as unnecessary.

Mr. Crane moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The resolution was adopted.

The special order being the bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act, it was taken up.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Moore made a speech against the law.

Messrs. Jeremiah and Smith, of New-York, also spoke warmly against the law and in favor of repeal.

Mr. Crane moved to report progress. Carried, and the bill was made the special order for Friday in next week.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Jeremiah gave notice of a bill to amend the act to provide against unsafe buildings.

By Mr. Seeley, of a bill relative to the grading of streets in the City of New-York.

Mr. Bleecker introduced concurrent resolutions, recognizing the solemn obligation of Government to carry out the promises of the Continental Congress, to allow officers of the Revolutionary army half-pay for life, for payment of which the national faith is pledged,—and instructing members of Congress to advocate their vote for a bill to provide a final settlement, and the payment of said half-pay to those officers, if alive, or to their heirs, if dead. Laid over.

Mr. Hanford gave notice of a bill to incorporate the New-York Veterinary College.

Mr. Lawrence, of a bill to amend the Highway act in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties.

The Chair announced, as a Special Committee on the charges of corruption in the Brooklyn Assessment bill, Messrs. Osgood, Laflin, Woodworth, Walker and Bliss.

Mr. Lawrence obtained consent to refer back to the Committee the report adverse to the payment of the expenses in watching the New-York Station-houses during the police troubles, with a view to reporting favorably on the same.

The Railroad Committee met at 4 P. M., to hear the argument against the bill allowing the Harlem Railroad Company to run their cars to Thirty-second-street.

W. M. Evarts, Esq., spoke at length before the Committee against the bill.

Mr. Seeley obtained leave to make the New-York pure milk bill, the special order on the 19th inst.

The special order on the Governor's Message was then taken up. Mr. Emans spoke mainly to points of the Canal policy, and on the subject of Freedom and Slavery. He argued that this Government was made for whites, and whites only.

Mr. Hutchinson spoke in vindication of the Republican Government, defending the previous Legislature against the charges of extravagance and corruption. He also reviewed the Slavery question at length, in a calm, argumentative manner, and replied to the several recommendations contained in the Governor's Message.

The remarks of Mr. Hutchinson were extended until the close of the Session.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

AN INHARMONIOUS TIME—THE LECOMPTONITES IN THE MAJORITY—NO NOMINATIONS MADE YET.

Harrisburg, Thursday, March 4.

Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned over till Monday. The Democratic State Convention accordingly assembled in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. Victor E. Piollett was chosen Chairman. The consideration of the contested seats was postponed.

A scene of confusion occurred on a proposition to form a Committee to select permanent officers for the Convention, and a proposition from the Anti-Lecomptonites was negatived by yeas 59, nays 68.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John L. Dawson was chosen for permanent President, and made a lengthy speech. After referring to the duties to be performed and complimenting the Administration of Governor Packer, he urged the propriety of the Convention giving some decided expression of sentiment on the Kansas question. He reviewed the affairs connected therewith, and argued that the Lecompton Constitution was legally formed, and that it was a legal instrument. If, he said, it embodies only the views of the minority, the fault is with the majority in not attending the elections. The Constitution ought to be ratified by Congress, and Kansas admitted into the Union. The Democratic Party would sustain no permanent injury by indorsing the course of the National Administration, for it was the party of principle, and would march steadily on to success. The speech was frequently greeted with loud applause.

A Committee on resolutions was then appointed,

A motion directing that all resolutions regarding the policy of the party should be referred to the Committee without debate, was adopted.

Mr. Wright moved that no nomination of candidates be made, until the resolutions were reported and adopted.

Mr. Cassidy asked the reason of this. He was opposed to it on the ground that it would be a violation of all precedent.

Mr. Wright pointed to the precedent in the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Cassidy said he anticipated the reply—there were some who thought the Cincinnati platform had been violated, and the many who thought so wanted the nominations made in the regular way.

Mr. Hugus said the motion of Mr. Wright was unprecedented for a State Democratic Convention. The indication of what the resolutions would be was plain. The Committee was all on one side. One branch of the party only was represented on it, and the other branch had no voice at all. He warned the party to beware of what might be a vital matter.

Mr. Miller objected to such remarks, saying it was a reflection on the Chair.

Mr. Hugus—When the action of the Democratic Convention is such that it cannot bear discussion, and honest differences cannot be expressed, God help the Democracy. He denounced the attempt to apply the gag, and insisted on the right of fair discussion and fair representative. He denounced the movement as an attempt to gag the minority of the Convention; not a single representation of the minority was on the Committee. Was this done to choke off a minority report? Every Democrat who has a regard for the principles of the party should repudiate this attempt to apply the gag and stand by old land marks.

The President disclaimed any design to pack the Committee. When he appointed the members who compose it he knew the opinion of but fou[r] or five of them on the Kansas question, and if the others on the Committee were of the same opinion, his appointment of them was entirely accidental.

Mr. Hugus—If so, the President is exceedingly fortunate for his own side.

Mr. Stokes was glad to hear the President disclaim any design in framing the Committee. He thought that the President could not have been a party to so gross and flagrant a legislative fraud, the effect of which was to gag the Convention and throw its whole power into the hands of thirteen men. He was glad still to regard the President as an honorable man, and he would move that four additional members be appointed on the Committee. If the evil was not corrected the party would be putting the knife to its own throat. He was born a freeman and would never die a slave. He wanted to see the agitation about Kansas quieted, but would never agree to sacrifice the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party to a question of expediency.

Mr. McCalmont said the gentleman spoke of two branches of the party. He wished to know if there was a division, and if so where it comes from? There was no attempt to gag. When the Committee report, if the resolutions do not please, members might move to amend and introduce a resolution to approve the Douglas platform. Mr. Buchanan was right, and he would support the policy of his Administration.

Mr. Hughes took the same ground, and denied that Mr. Buchanan had violated any principle of the Cincinnati platform.

Mr. Wright's motion was then agreed to.

The motion favoring the appointment of additional members on the Committee was lost.

Mr. Stokes moved to increase the Committee to 33.

Mr. McCalmont favored, and Mr. Hughes opposed the motion.

Mr. Stokes said he desired to put on record the evidence of the tyranny under which the minority of the Convention struggled.

The motion of Mr. Stokes was then disagreed to by yeas 20; nays 102.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee on Resolutions announced they were not ready to report, when the Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Indiana Republican State Convention.

Indianapolis, Thursday, March 4.

The Republican State Convention met here this morning, and the following nominations were made:

Judges of the Supreme Court.—Horace P. Biddle, Q. W. Hendricks, Simon Yandes.
Attorney-General.—W. T. Otto.
Treasurer of State.—John A. Harper.
Auditor.—Mr. Lange.
Secretary of State.—W. A. Peele.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.—John Young.

The proceedings were harmonious. Resolutions were adopted, that our national Government ought to be so administered as to promote harmony between the different sections of the country, so as to secure the affections of the people of the United States, and to command the respect of the whole earth. That no State ought to be received into the Union before the Constitution had been fairly submitted to the people; that the attempt now being made by the present Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, is a gross outrage calculated to destroy the peace and harmony of the country; that freedom is national, and Slavery sectional; that Messrs. Bright and Fitch are not the right and lawful representatives of this State in the Senate of the United States, and ought to be ousted therefrom.

News from the Plains.

DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN THE PAWNEE AND ARAPAHOE INDINSAS.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 4.

The Westport (Mo.) correspondent of the *Republican* states that Mr. Kitchen, who has arrived there from New-Mexico, brings intelligence of a desperate fight between the Pawnee and Arapahoe Indians on Pawnee Fork, in which ten of the former were killed and many wounded.

Mr. Kitchen reports having met a large number of Camanches and Kiowas, who expressed the best of feelings towards the whites, and stated that so far as they were concerned the army and other trains should not be molested by the Indian tribes.

All was quiet in New Mexico.

The New-Haven Affray—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

New-Haven, Thursday, March 4.

The Coroner's Jury, after investigating the facts in relation to the death of Wm. Miles—a fireman who was shot on the 9th of February, in an affray with some students—gave in their verdict this forenoon. It does not implicate any person in particular, but censures those who declined testifying, by which the Jury were unable to obtain all the facts they needed.

Fire in Keeseville.

Keeseville, Thursday, March 4.

Spencer's Row, in this village, took fire last evening, and burned to the ground. The principal losers are Messrs. Mould & Tallmadge, booksellers and druggists; Aldgate & Spencer, merchants; Prescott, jeweler; Morris, merchant tailor; Howard, dentist, and W. Lansing, proprietor of the *Northern Standard*. Most of the property destroyed was insured. The *Standard* office, on which there was no insurance, was totally destroyed. The Post-Office, with the letters and valuables, was saved.

Town Elections.

Oswego, N. Y., Wednesday, March 3.

Twelve towns out of twenty-two in this county have been heard from, which have elected ten Republican and two Democratic Supervisors.

This city has elected two Democratic Supervisors and two on the American and Republican ticket.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee in Canada.

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, March 4.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee, formerly editor of the *Irish News*, in New-York, but now a member of the Provincial Parliament from Montreal, made his first speech last night in opposition to the Government. It was exceedingly violent.

The Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, March 4.

In the Senate, the bill forcing all the Banks in the State, to resume specie payment on the 1st of November, was ordered for engrossment.

In the House, the Orange and Alexandria appropriation was defeated by one majority,—this indicates the fate of all similar bills, now before the Legislature.

Passing a Wreck at Sea.

Savannah, Wednesday, March 4.

The ship *Patton*, at Savannah, from Granada, reports passing a wreck, dismasted and waterlogged. On a portion of the stern were discovered the words: "Wallace Millbridge."

Arrest of a Confidence Man.

Boston, Thursday, March 4.

Edward C. Ray, formerly a resident of the Sing Sing Prison, was arrested in this city yesterday, for operations in the confidence line. He will be taken to New-York after having satisfied justice in Boston.

Death of Thomas W. Ward.

Boston, Thursday, March 4.

Thomas W. Ward, Esq., a prominent citizen of Boston, and for many years agent of Messrs. Baring Brothers, died this morning.

City Items.

The investigation into the alleged frauds in the Comptroller's office (Flagg *vs.* Smith) was continued yesterday before the Recorder at his office. The first witness was Nathaniel G. Bradford, who testified that he had examined, as directed, the books of the Bowery Bank, in relation to any notes of Messrs. Smith, Devlin, or Fitzpatrick, falling due in November. There were notes of Smith or Devlin, but there was one of Fitzpatrick's for $15,000, which was not yet paid. Terence B. Smith, Messenger to the Clerk of the Common Council, deposed that he carried assessment rolls to the Street Commissioner's office, on various occasions. He could not identify the assessment roll for paving Forty-ninth-street as having been carried by him. George D. Rogers, Contract Clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner under Mr. Taylor, testified that he made out the requisition for the Forty-ninth-street contract. After the requisition left his hands certain items were added, he did not know by whom. Among these were the following: rock excavations, $10 per foot; curb and gutter stones, fifty cents per lineal foot; manholes, $5 each; relaying bridge stone, eight cents per square foot: Macadamizing, $1 50 per yard. These were all added after the assessment roll left his hands. Other instances occurred to him, where items were added to requisitions after they had left his hands. John Brannigan, recalled by Mr. Whiting, deposed that at the time he signed for bonds and money under the Forty-ninth-street contract, as testified to by him on a former occasion, the amount due Mr. Fitzpatrick, on account of contracts with the City, was about $32,000. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, the Sheriff's order for the discharge of Messrs. Seely and Jobson from custody, reached the Eldridge-street jail, and those gentlemen were forthwith set at liberty. Mr. Jobson demurred to the payment of the customary jail fees, but the matter was satisfactorily arranged by the intervention of a friendly party, who does not wish his name mentioned. According to report Mr. Jobson did not find agreeable quarters in the prison. Mr. Seely, on the contrary, had reason to enjoy his retirement. He was attended by "troops of friends"—carriages halted continually at the jail door, champagne and cigars administered to his comforts, and altogether the simple deprivation of liberty was the only thing he had to complain of. Among his numerous visitors was Madame Lola Montez. He left the prison accompanied by about a score of his personal friends. Mr. Jobson left the premises unattended.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Samuel Levon, a policeman of the Thirteenth Precinct, was charged with an assault on the keeper of a lager-bier saloon, named Frederic Frieke, at No. 192 Broome street. It was clearly shown that the German was the offending party, and that the officer was only doing his duty He was at once acquitted. John Hankins, charged with rape, was acquitted. Joseph W. Watson, clerk at A. T. Stewart's store, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. From time to time he had stolen goods from his employers. Sentence reserved. John Taylor pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money, and Catharine Carroll to stealing $57. Sentence, in both cases, reserved.

Miss Sarah L. Lewis, the teacher, who was so badly burned on Wednesday afternoon, in the Sixteenth Ward Primary School, (No. 39,) on West Eighteenth-street, died from her injuries at 9 o'clock the same evening. Her funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Rev. S. D. Burchard's Church in West Thirteenth-street. The pupils, with their remaining teachers, will be present on the solemn occasion. All the Schools in the Ward will be closed this afternoon, in order that the teachers may attend the funeral. The School in which the deceased was a teacher will not be opened until new arrangements for heating it are made. Coroner Hills held an inquest on the body of the deceased; verdict, "Deaths from burns accidentally received." She was only 18 years old.

The daily prayer meetings continue to be held, and are as largely attended as ever. At the meeting in the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, in Fulton-street, a special prayer for the President of the United States, his Constitutional advisers, Congress, and the State Legislatures, was offered yesterday. Indeed the day—March 4—and its special political suggestions was remembered in several of the prayers.

The body of an aged negro named Redman was found yesterday afternoon in one of the sub-cellars of the large tenement-house, rear of No. 19 Mulberry-street. It was terribly mutilated, a portion of the head having been eaten off by rats. The deceased it appears was literally starved to death. Notice of the affair was sent to the Coroners, and an inquest will be held to-day.

Frederick Reimmers, a German, charged with passing a counterfeit $2 bill on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail yesterday. A counterfeit $5 bill on the Union Bank of Newport, R. I., was passed, yesterday. It was a good imitation.

The funeral service of the late Freeman Hunt, Esq., will take place at his residence, corner of President and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to Quincy, Mass.

Alexander McClintock, an Irishman, was committed by Justice Steers, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting his wife and knocking her senseless with an axe, at No. 135 East Eleventh-street. Her recovery is doubtful.

James Price was arrested, yesterday, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Christy, stealing her portemonnaie and $20, while riding in an Eighth-avenue car. He was locked up.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices Osborn and Brennan, 26 prison cases, 15 bail cases, and 6 suspended cases were disposed of.

Four boys broke into No. 275 Tenth-street, yesterday, and stole some pieces of lead pipe. One, Wm. Mills, was arrested; the others escaped.

John Little, charged with breaking into No. 120 New Canal-street and stealing a picture, value $6, was committed by Justice Kelly yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Dewitt, who met with an accident while getting into a stage on Tuesday, is not so much injured as was at first supposed.

The Police Commissioners did not meet yesterday. Gen. Nye was ill, and the Board stands adjourned to Thursday next, 3 P. M.

At the Mayor's Office Yesterday.

Five Timothys, from Ohio, viz: Timothy Leahy, 1st, Timothy Leahy, 2d, Timothy Daley, Timothy King, and Timothy Burns, all bound to California, fell yesterday into the clutches of the ticket-swindlers, and lost, jointly, $425. Having heard of the wicked ways of New-York, they obtained a letter of introduction to a business house, Messrs. Newell, Harman & McDonald, No. 35 Murray-street. They arrived in the night, however, and one of the Philistines took them all to the *Farmer's Hotel*, in Liberty-street. Determined not to be misled, they refused to take a step towards any ticket-office until they had delivered their letter of introduction, and obtained advice. Accordingly, early yesterday morning they started for No. 35 Murray-street, but luckily they found *one of the firm* standing at the door, who civilly bowed them a good morning, and inquired their business. He was *one* of the partners. The spokesman immediately handed out his letter of introduction, which the obliging partner took and opened, saying his associate was out of town, but he would cheerfully attend to their business. After reading the letter he pronounced it "all right," and politely invited them to walk with him to the office. In a few minutes more they were standing before a good-looking young man, with a very shiny hat in the bogus ticket office in Warren-street and bargaining for tickets. They were told the steamer was about full, but by *extra exertion* they would oblige them. Five tickets were accordingly purchased at $150 each, and the money paid. At the genuine office on the next block they could have got them for $65 each. They soon found other persons who enlightened them, and showed them to the Mayor's Office, where they made complaint, and officers were sent to arrest the swindlers. The latter contrived to elude pursuit, however, by climbing a rear fence, and only one person, named Andrews—a brother of the principal—was arrested. Before the Mayor he denied all knowledge of the transaction, but the Mayor committed him in default of $1,000 bail as a witness. The parties, though badly fleeced, intend to leave by the steamer.

Frank Fowler, formerly one of Mayor Wood's detectives, who has kept a bogus ticket office corner of Murray and West streets for a long time, was also brought before the Mayor, and compelled to refund $100 which he had overcharged on a California ticket. Fowler says the Mayor always treats him as a gentleman, and he takes great pleasure in conforming to his wishes.

Seven persons were fined from $2 to $3, each, for violation of City ordinances in driving hacks without license.

Ellen McCready was arrested for disorderly conduct. Eliza Bloom, 13 years of age, and Catherine Conley aged 25, were arrested in Broadway, Wednesday night, as prostitutes. Judge Osborn sent Ellen for four months, Eliza for six months, and Catherine for six months to Blackwell's Island.

Brooklyn Items.

The new Unitarian Church lately dedicated at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, cost $18,000, and is calculated to seat 700 persons. It is of brick, overlaid with mastic, painted brown—a curious taste, which the Brooklyn people are crazy with. It looks well for a year or two, but when weather-worn, the bogus character of what did appear to be sand-stone is revealed, and unless very diligently repaired, the edifice looks prematurely shabby. The fine Clinton-avenue Congregational Church is of this same material, and so are several splendid mansions in that part of the city.

The regents of the Long Island College Hospital, recently chartered by the Legislature, have purchased property for a site in Henry-street, between Amity and Pacific. What is the Long Island College?

A new Union Prayer Meeting is now held every morning in the basement of the Church corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets, beginning at 8 o'clock, and lasting *forty minutes*—closing in time for the 9 o'clock ferry-boats to New-York. Christians of all denominations, and other persons, particularly young men, are invited to attend.

Ex-Mayor George Hall has been put in possession of the beautiful dwelling house purchased for him by his friends, as a testimonial of their approbation of his conduct during the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1856.

On Tuesday last a little girl 4 years old, named Agnes Upson, residing at No. 44 North Fifth-street, was injured by her clothes taking fire, and died yesterday. An inquest was held by Cozine.

A thieves' picture-gallery has been established by the Deputy-Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn.

Steamship Atlanta.

Intelligence received Wednesday morning from Capt. Gager, of the steamship *Atlanta*, reported ashore, states that the vessel lies safe, without having received any damage to either hull or machinery. She lies aground, but protected from the sea by the outer bar, and is discharging her cargo in good order, which will be forwarded to Charleston forthwith. The passengers were taken to Savannah by the steamer *Thomas Swann*. Capt. Gager speaks in the highest praise of his officers and crew, and says the *Atlanta* will be got off in a few days without any material injury.

Fires.

Fire in Forty-sixth-street.—At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cabinet shop of Messrs. Elting & Co., in Forty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The damage was about $100. No insurance. The fire originated from the stove-pipe passing through the fire-board.

Fire in Eighth-avenue.—A fire was discovered at 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon in the gentlemen's furnishing store of John J. Brown, No. 285 Eighth-avenue. The fire caught from the stove. Damage, $300; fully insured.

News from Mexico.

POSITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT—IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECREE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. Forbes, arrived at the Levee at 10½ o'clock last night from Vera Cruz, which place she left on her regular day, the 21st inst., to which date we have files of papers by her.

On freight the *Tennessee* brings $26,998 in specie.

Captain Forbes reports that the American bark *Flash* arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 18th inst., from New-York; and that the American schooner *Knudson*, and the American bark *H. E. Shearing* sailed from Vera Cruz on the same day for New Orleans.

The new Government appears to be at best much in the position of all former ones; for the present maintaining itself and of course having some supporters, but bitterly assailed by opponents.

On the 15th inst., a decree of great importance to commerce was issued. The first article provides that all duties payable by vessels arriving at Vera Cruz and Tampico, shall be paid at the capital itself as long as those ports refuse to obey the Government of Zuloaga; the second article provides that the disposition of the duties shall be that appointed under existing laws; the third provides that all duties paid at the ports themselves, shall be regarded as not satisfied; the fourth, that the decree shall not affect vessels arriving at Vera Cruz within three days after its publication or those arriving at Tampico within thirteen days thereafter; the fifth, that the civil and military authorities of the ports shall be severally and collectively held responsible for opposition to the decree, in accordance with the law of the 22d of February, 1832.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night the efficient Stage-Director, Mr. G. L. Fox, takes his benefit at this prosperous establishment, and presents a programme of entertainment rarely to be witnessed. The local drama of the "Fast Young Men," the pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," the burlesque of "Herne the Humbug," and the nautical drama of "Ben the Boatswain" are to be performed, interspersed with singing, dancing, gymnastic feats, &c., &c. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

An Anticipated Rush.—Knox is ready, so are his customers. His Spring style of Hats is an indication of the "good time coming," and the way they will disappear will startle the old fogies in the trade. Prepare to lay aside your fur caps and other "Winter fixings," for one of his brilliant Spring fabrics, by making an early call at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

Little Cordelia Howard's Last Day but One.—After to-morrow she leaves us altogether. We may never see her like again. To-night she appears in two different pieces at Barnum's Museum—the one touching and pathetic, the other bold and powerful. Go and witness the little wonder. Go, also, and see Mrs. Charles Howard this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this onguent, as well as ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and contusions.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Imperial Photograph of Commodore Perry is on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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XV.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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☞ Great Speed.
THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their LIGHTNING EXPRESS,

Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
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Cincinnati	36 hours.
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Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to

JOHN BOEY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

☞ Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical-Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved pattern, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equalled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Meallo, Spring Style FOR 1858,
Leader and Introducer of Fashions for gentlemen's Hats, is now ready to supply the Spring Trade
No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box, Black or Brown, natural in appearance and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists. Floralia, a beautiful hair tonic, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

MARRIED

Hudler—Keys.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 3, by Rev. Charles C. Keys, at the residence of the bride's father, Edgar Hudler, of Rondout, N. Y., to Miss Hannah Keys, of New-York City.

Ryder—Spaight.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 2, by Rev. Jos. B. Wakely, James M. Ryder to Mary Louisa Spaight, both of New-York City.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

Noble—Stebbins.—On Wednesday, March 3, by Rev. Dr. Bedell Fitzgerald Noble, of London, to Fanny J., eldest daughter of Henry G. Stebbins.

Talboys—Stebbins.—At the same time, by the same, William P. Talboys, formerly of Oxford, England, to Cora, youngest daughter of Henry G. Stebbins.

Keep—Cross.—At Harrison, Westchester Co., on Thursday, March 4, by Rev. Henry Mead, Mr. Chas. W. Keep, of New-York, to Sarah A. Cross, daughter of James Cross, Esq., formerly of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Irving.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 3, Robertine Blackwell, wife of George Irving.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his mother, Mrs. J. T. Irving, No. 23 East 22d-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Bryan.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 4, Willie W., only son of William J. and Sarah J. Bryan, aged 2 years, 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Wooster-st.

Barrett.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 4, Charles, son Annie M. and N. P. H. Barrett, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 15 Carrol-place, corner of Thompson and Bleecker sts., on Friday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Lewis.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 3, from the effects of burns received in the Primary School Nos 39 and 48 in West 18th-st., Miss Sarah L. Lewis, in the 18th year of her age.

The friends, relations, teachers and all others are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Isham.—On Thursday, March 4, Catharine W., eldest daughter of R. Henry Isham, Esq., of Glenville, Conn., in the 18th year of her age

Sanford.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, at the residence of his brother, Capt. Chas. B. Sanford, No. 7 1st-place, Brooklyn, Capt. Thos. B. Sanford, eldest son of the late Capt. Menemon Sanford, aged 41 years, 4 months and 7 days.

Deceased has been for many years in command of steamers on the Sound and eastern waters. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

Hazen.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 3, Caleb Hazen, in the 79th year of his age

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Peter Wyckoff, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Thompson.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday morning, July 25, 1857, Grace Alletta daughter of Jas. and Abigail Brown, and wife of George V. Thompson, aged 20 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The decease of this amiable, calm and pious sister, is one of those commanding events which sends its painful echoes to the farthest confines of her pilgrimage and acquaintance. Possessing a mind clear and scrutinizing, decided and self-possessed, there were few moral and intellectual questions she did not investigate with emotions of interest and enthusiasm. The high, ennobling moral condition of her mind, radiated like a genial light in all her deportment and minglings in society, mapping their impress indelibly upon the social circle. Her mind filled with the magnetism of warm-hearted goodness and truth, she naturally attracted the admiration of a large circle of warm friends, who deeply lament her loss in society and the church. Esteeming intellectual and moral acquirements superior to all the glittering pomp and tinsel of earth, appeared to be the tendency of her whole life As a child, she ever manifested the deepest filial devotion and fidelity towards her passionately fond parents; as a sister, she was pleasant, loving and instructive, always shedding the gentle beamings of heartfelt affection in her every movement. At an early age she made a profession in the church of her faith, saying, "I rest alone on Him who brought life and immortality to light; robbed death of its sting, the grave of victory." The battle being fought, the victory won, she could triumphantly exclaim, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of rejoicing."

Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Dear sister, rest thee now:
E'en while with ours thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.

Dust to its narrow house beneath,
Soul to its rest on high;
They that have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to die.

Beardsly.—At the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Luzerne Co., Penn., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, Charles Beardsly, in the 20th year of his age.

Williams.—At Rutland, Vt., on Thursday, March 4, Louisa J., wife of Charles L. Williams, and daughter of Mott Bedell, of Brooklyn L. I.

Browning.—At Washington City, on Monday, March 1, from congestion of the lungs, Gertrude Allis, wife of William A. Browning.

Her remains will be conveyed this morning, by the 8 o'clock train, to New Haven, Conn., for interment.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT-LATCHES.
Plated, Brass and Iron
Chain Bolts,
Detector Till Locks,
Safe Store-Door Locks,
Secret Spring Locks,
Secret Bolts,
Porcelain Shutter Knobs,
Porcelain Door Knobs,
Porcelain Drawer-Knobs,
Silver Glass Shutter Knobs,
Silver Glass Bell-Pulls,
And all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
At prices to suit the times.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
Corner Dutch-st.

IVORY COMBS.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.

We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.

In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.

PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT,
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.

THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.

They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.

They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET

FOR TWO YEARS—(during the owner's absence in Europe)—A LARGE AND NEW HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, WITH ALL THE FURNITURE.

It is nearly fifty feet square and three stories high, with a wide piazza on each side and a kitchen in the rear.

A continual supply of spring water is furnished by a ram and windmill, and gas is supplied through the house from the village works.

Having been built with great care for the owner's occupancy, it is replete with every convenience. It is surrounded by a lawn of eleven acres, covered with a fine turf and planted with many varieties of ornamental trees—some of them fifty years old. The lawn is so prepared that one horse and a rolling mower can keep it always like a carpet.

The carriage-house, stable, kitchen garden and parterre are ample for their respective purposes. Apples, pears, cherries, mulberries, quinces and the small fruits are on the grounds in great abundance.

A school-room, furnished with the most modern desks, maps, books, &c., is upon the premises. To those who do not wish private tuition the excellent schools in the village can be recommended. The location is healthy, high and airy—commanding a view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound and the Palisades.

It is within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad, by which there is access to the City six times a day by fifty minutes transit from Fulton Market.

ALSO
FOR SALE,

Near the above, a house, in the Italian style, containing twelve rooms beside a kitchen, above ground.

It is furnished with water fixtures, furnace, and all the conveniences of a first-class house. It is surrounded by sufficient land, covered with turf, trees, and small fruit.

Apply to
S. B. PARSONS,
Flushing,
Or at the
Bridgeport Insurance Co.,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
New-York.

NECK TIES ONLY.

SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

THE INTEREST INCREASES.
THE BEST TALE PUBLISHED FOR YEARS.
MARGARET FAIRCHILD,
THE ORPHAN HEIRESS,
BY WILLIAM EARLE BINDER, ESQ.
READ THE STORY!
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN.
IT WILL WELL REPAY YOU.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.
The following Houses are Agents in this City for the sale of these infallible Watches:
Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No 20 Maiden-lane.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

We are now prepared to exhibit this newly-invented and valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a sewing machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms No. 469 Broadway for the sale of these machines, and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

Neuralgia in the head or face, Tooth-Ache, Ear-Ache, &c., &c., cured by a mild external application in five minutes. Patients will be attended at their residences free of charge for a week or two. Address Dr. MONROE, General Post-Office.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

THE PASSENGERS PER STEAMER *Ericsson*, for the voyage up the Mediterranean, should all be supplied with one of PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PENS, which are invaluable to travelers, by sea or land, for taking notes and letter writing at any time or place. They are incorrodible and not affected by temperature. Call or address T. G. STEARNS. Agent, No. 262 Broadway. Pens sent by mail to any part of the country, with full directions for using. Be sure and secure one and have pen and ink always at hand. All writers are invited to call.

EXCITING.—NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE contains a full report of the great husband and wife poisoning case at Danville, Penn.; also, the History of the Moyamensing Hose Company; Portrait of Paul Hernandez, the wife-murderer; Dreadful Catastrophe—A Terrible Scene on the Wabesipinean River, Iowa; The great Glove Fight in Boston between John Woods and Nelson, the Englishman; A Sketch of the Life of Hess Wheeler, the Confidence Man; Rules and Regulations of the Thieves' Association in London. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

MISSOURI LANDS.—EDWARD HAREN, JR., of St. Louis, Mo., who is extensively engaged in the Land Agency business for Missouri, can be found on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., where he will be happy to impart any desired information concerning lands in said State.

Letters addressed to him at the Metropolitan Hotel will also receive attention.

COAL—RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) LEHIGH and Broad Mountain, the qualities of which are guaranteed to be satisfactory to buyers and prices as low as good coal is sold for; also Cumberland, English Cannel and Liverpool Orrel at lowest current rates HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—CALL AT E. W. VONDERSMITH'S, M. D., office No. 158 Bowery, and receive a book gratis on the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, and Throat Diseases.

DR. DOREMUS WILL DELIVER TEN Lectures on *Science and the Bible* at the NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE. East 13th st., on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of ten successive weeks, commencing March 11, at 8 o'clock. Each lecture will be fully illustrated. Tickets for the course, $5; for single lecture, $1—to be obtained of Messrs. Milhau, Rushton, Meakim, or Green, Pharmaceutists, in Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Londale, Wamsutta,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH
APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

1858. MANTILLAS. 1858
Great inducements
To cash and short time buyers,
At wholesale.

The subscriber has now prepared and is manufacturing daily, a large and varied stock of the above goods, from the lowest priced to the most costly article, which he offers for cash or short credit, at

THE SMALLEST SHADE OF PROFIT.

Also, a line of imported stella shawls, differing from any in the market.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF
Spring and Summer dry goods,
By the assignees of
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
At No. 415 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.,
Comprising in part
Rich barèges, barège robes,
Lawns and organdies,
Silks and shawls,
Linen goods, &c., &c.
At prices far below the cost of production.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS
At retail
And at wholesale.

Five thousand elegant Stella Shawls—the subscriber's own importation—will be opened for sale this week at very low prices.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

NOT A MISNOMER.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT

Has been called "THE BEAUTY," and it well deserves the name. But it is more especially recommended for its usefulness, both as an article of grace and as a medical relief, reduced as it is to a weight of only 12 ounces.

THE PATENT ADJUSTIBLE BUSTLE

Is applied to it, and all the materials used are of the best quality that can possibly be made. For sale everywhere, and none genuine unless
STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
SPRING GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
The Spring styles of Ladies' and Children's Bonnets have been received, and a choice assortment is now ready for the inspection of Southern and Western buyers at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Arago	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
America	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	[illegible]
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 13
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 24
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 24
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb 27
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	March 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March 10
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	March 5
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 10
Cahawba	New York	Havana	March 12

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk and Richmond—J. H. Pittman, T. J. Falls and lady, E. T. Lathrop, Mrs. S. Branford, E. Carrington, G. Weissenborn, E. Jessup, M. R. Wood, J. Writeson, J. T. Powell, J. E. Robinson, Mrs. Hammond, Chas. Darg, G. M. Kelly, Mrs. J. B. Cand and 2 children—and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 29 | Sun sets.... 5 55 | Moon sets.....12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate..... 1 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Rattler, Almy, San Francisco, S. B. Babcock & Co.; Ocean Rover, Pickering, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Yorkshire, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Black Warrior, Murphy, San Francisco, Wells Emanuel.

Barks Geo. Leslie, Hall, Mobile, W. H. Brigham; Lina, (Brem.,) Meyers Bremen, Stanton & Ruger.

Brigs C. Merrithew, Goodson, Havana; Charter, Eaton, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Jonas, Lynch, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Alba Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; F. Hatch, Hutchinson, Port-au-Platte, Koiff & Perahun.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Union, Candiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Wednesday night, off the Delaware, passed steamship Roanoke, bound to Norfolk.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool Dec. 27, with mdse. and 137 passengers to Wm. Tyson. Jan. 5, John Magstaghan, fell off the maintopsail-yard overboard and was lost. Feb. 13, Levi Brinswater, a seaman, died. March 1, Morris Lewis, fell off the mainroyal-yard, and was lost. The J. J. B. has experienced heavy westerly gales; has six men sick and frosted. Took a pilot from the A. B. Neilson No. 21, 20 miles S. of Nantucket.

Ship Swordfish, Crocker, Manila Nov. 17, and St. Helena Jan. 25, with hemp, &c., to Crocker & Warren. Feb. 4, lat. 4 30 S., lon. 31 20 W., signalized Br. ship Hero.

Bark Lone Star, (of Warren,) Dizer, New-Orleans Feb. 16, and S. W. Pass 7th, with sugar and molasses to Sturges, Bennet & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Has had heavy weather the whole passage. Feb 23, lat. 30 N., lon. 74 40 W., took a heavy gale from N. N. E. to E. N. E., and a heavy cross sea running, which lasted till the 25th; on the 24th, while lying to under lee clew of maintopsail and storm staysail, the bark rolling heavily, shifted the cargo, which made the molasses leak, more or less; have been pumping nothing but molasses since. Feb. 25, saw a schr. painted black with a red streak, steering S. W., with loss of mainmast by the deck, and bulwarks stove badly; could not make out her name, as she was very deeply laden and a mile to the leeward. The L. S. has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 4, 28 miles E by S. of Sandy Hook, took steamtug Huntress and was towed to the City.

Schr. Banner, Gilley, Beverly via New London, fish to S. Crowell.

Schr. Medad Platt, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Davis & Holmes.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, N. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, Petrie, for Liverpool; Empire City, Griffen, Havana and New-Orleans; ships Arey, Wilson, San Francisco; Endymion, Hallett, for Liverpool; brig Wappoo, Carver, Matanzas.

Memoranda.

The steamships Moses Taylor and St. Louis, now receiving passengers for California, will both be detained until Saturday. The Northern Light is advertised to go on the 10th.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 3—Arr. bark Sea Bird, Weston, Messina.

Sailed—Ships Prospero, Valparaiso; Gertrude and Pleiades, Calcutta; bark W. Allston, Melbourne.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, Jan. 25, barks Globe, (of New-Bedford,) Tripp, from Coast of Africa, with 250 sperm and 150 whale on board, bound whaling in the North Atlantic; Elisha Dunbar, (of New-Bedford,) Lincoln, from Mauritius for New-Bedford, with 670 sperm and 65 whale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a very competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A competent person, who understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to take the care of grown children; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women. One is a first class waitress; the other a first-rate cook and baker; understands pastry and jellies; will assist in washing and ironing. Both have best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable woman in a first class family; the very best City reference given where she has lived several years; can take the entire charge of an infant. Call, for two days at No. 134 8th-st., east of Broadway, next door to the Mercantile Library.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, and to do plain sewing, and no objection to do housework in a small family. Good City reference given. Call at No 485 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family; is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; understands making bread, biscuit, and pastry. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as a first-rate cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Address to A. D., No. 198 Atlantic-st., room No. 11, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT, tidy, competent and trustworthy girl, as chambermaid and waiter, nurse or plain sewing. No objection to assist in washing, or would do general housework for a small family. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability can call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes to engage by the day or week with a few private families; has had several years' experience in first-class establishments and private families. Address M. A. O., No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry-st., in the store; notes will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls situations—one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 230 East 23d-st. 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF RESPECTABLE, willing and obliging girls, as cooks, general housemaids; small girls, &c. Also an American and English woman as housekeepers. Those in want of servants for City or country, call No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, understands making all kinds of soups and desserts. Call No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. The best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; or would do general housework. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 205 Columbia-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and first-rate laundress; the best of City references. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 50 13th-st., west of Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swiss woman wishes a situation, Brooklyn preferred. Can give good City reference. Address SWITZERLAND, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUATION as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 303 West 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; can come well recommended from her last employer; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 227 East 13th st., back room, 1st floor.

WANTED—BY AN EFFICIENT, ACTIVE AND respectable girl, a situation to do general housework; she is not afraid of hard work, and has good City references. Apply at the office No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has served in the best families. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av., 1st floor, front room, corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman st.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A PROTESTANT; GERMAN or Scotch preferred. Apply, after 9 A. M., at No. 90 5th-av.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the Iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who has got the best of City references. Has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for B. B., by calling at No 146 3d-av., 15th and 16th sts., or No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—BY A WAITERMAN A SITUATION IN a private family; he is both active and capable, and has got the best of City references; has no incumbrance; any commands for J. P., by calling at No. 811 Broadway, Mr. Corwin's grocery store, or at No. 263 1st av., between 15th and 16th st., for two days, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—AUCTION HOUSES—A SITUATION AS assistant salesman in some auction house. A dry goods' one would be preferred. References of the highest respectability given. Address AUCTIONEER, at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as collector, agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

ORGANIST.—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED Organist wishes a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address stating name, terms, size of instrument, &c., ORGANIST, Box No. 23 Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 253 Church-st., one door from Canal.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S situation by a respectable married man, with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business. His experience of several years' practice with the treatment of the green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables, and the laying out of new grounds, cannot be surpassed. His character and reference will be found satisfactory. Address FARMER AND GARDENER, care of Mr. Long, No. 12 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house, also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments—the care and management of green and hot-house plants, laying out of grounds and gardening in general; can produce the best recommendation for the same from his last employer, whom he has served five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, at this office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young man, (a German;) has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot-houses; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family; understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country at greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables. Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN'S & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business. City reference good for last 15 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single; would like to have one or two sisters employed in same place with him. Address F., *Times* office until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S. Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 378 Broadway, for W. H.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business well, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at No. 20 Waverley-place. City references required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR ENGLISH girl for nurse. Inquire at No. 298 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—STRAW SEWERS, FOR NEWARK, N. J.—Ten good sewers, accustomed to work on fine platts. Boarding house connected with the factory. Apply to CHAS. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 East 22d-st., between the hours of 9 and 10.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE.—The elegant four-story brown stone front house No. 97 1st-place, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, at City Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, March 8, at noon, under the direction of George Remsen, Esq., Sheriff of Kings County. A large portion of the purchase money can remain. The furniture now in the house will be sold at private sale at a great sacrifice. For particulars, apply to R. N. TUCKER, Attorney, No. 355 Fulton st., (Halsey Buildings,) Brooklyn, or to C. A. DE WITT, No. 175 Broadway.

EDWARD TIMPSON, HOUSE AND REAL estate agent, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av. Particular attention paid to the renting of houses and collecting of rents. Refers to
Hon. Judge Henry E. Davies, Supreme Court.
James Conkling, Esq., No. 33 Cortlandt st.
William M. Ashfield, Esq., Trinity buildings.
John Whittaker, Esq., No. 17 Centre st.
J. & H. Jones & Co., Nos. 38 and 40 White st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having decided to remove to Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, (building formerly occupied by Messrs. BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire-proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic, and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms, &c. apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL MANSION, CARriage-house and grounds, with a profuse supply of fruits and flowers, tastefully arranged, adjoining J. I. Snediker's Hotel, Long Island, with 8 or 18 acres of superior land, within a short drive from New-York, combining more desirable advantages by railroads, private conveyance and stages than perhaps any property now in the market, especially when the unequaled locality, health and complete adaptability for a gentleman's residence are so happily combined as in this property. Affliction in the family is the sole cause of sale. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., or to J. I. SNEDIKER, near Union Course, Long Island.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at West Morrisania, one third of a mile from the Morrisania and the Melrose stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-half hour's ride from 27th-st., New-York. There are 9¾ acres of land, divided into lawn grove, garden and pasture, and a fine view of the river. The house is equally fit for a Winter or a Summer residence, being a frame house filled in with brick, and having four stacks of chimnies and a furnace; it is about 50x70 feet, two stories. The village of Morrisania, where there are stores of all kinds, is about one-third of a mile distant. Rent to suit the times. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, fitted with water, gas, range, furnace, and every modern convenience and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a union of town and country life. Will be sold low and on favorable terms, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.

EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 100, 53d st. 8th-av. and Broadway; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 20x38, lot 50 feet; also, 3-story and basement brick house, No. 153 West 36th-st., for sale or to let; and brown-stone house 50th-st., 8th and 9th avs. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR TWO-story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13, and 15 East Baltic-st., near Court-st. Also, that beautiful three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner of Hampden-st. Also, a neat three-story brick English basement house in Canton-st., near Fulton-av. Also several houses and stores to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAW-mills; buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water-power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill River; the grist-mill is 30 by 70 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.

C. C. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house on the north side of 11th st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 14x55 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. COCKS, next door.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with three adjoining lots; it commands a fine view of the City and an extended view of the surrounding country; water and gas in the house. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, corner of 2d-av. and 72d-st.

Also, lots for sale or exchanged for improved City property, on 72d-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HANDSOME two story, basement and attic brick house, with ten finished rooms, hot air, gas, &c., commanding a view of the Hudson from Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station and steamboat landing; the grounds, 100 feet square well improved, and the whole in fine order. Apply to THOMAS C. CORNELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage on the east side of Adelphi st., Brooklyn, a few doors north of DeKalb av. The lot is very large, 25x126, and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn; yard well stocked with grape-vines, fruit trees, &c. Price $3,000. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 162 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots, fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square; well adopted for manufacturing purposes; will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages, or a place in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 355 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY, brown-stone, English-basement house No. 40 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Size 16 feet 8 inches by 62; lot half the block. Has all the modern conveniences, and has just been put in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 27th-st.; price $8,000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDing situated on the north side of West 26th st., No. 353, now occupied as a tenement-house. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich st., corner Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE fine brown-stone house No 65 2d-place, Brooklyn. House handsomely papered and painted, with the modern improvements, and a court yard 33 feet. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTH WARD, THE house and lot 281 East Broadway; the house is in excellent order, has a two-story extension, making the house 57 feet 8 inches deep; it has been fitted up recently in elegant style, handsomely papered, frescoed, &c. For particulars, apply to S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 104 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE STORY HIGH BASEment brown-stone front house, situated in 39th-st. Has all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, all through. Price $7,500; mortgage $5,000. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, good productive village property, within 30 minutes' ride of the City of New-York. For particulars inquire of N. M'GRAW, No. 455 Broadway.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No 348 Main-st., best business part of the City, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R.C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

ST. FELIX ESTATE, BROOKLYN.—THE portion of this estate unsold on the 2d inst., may be purchased of the subscribers at private sale, on application to A. J. BLEECKER, SON, No. 7 Broad-st.

$150 FOR A QUARTER-ACRE OR 4 City lots in the village of Mount Vernon, 36 minutes from City by Harlem Railroad; worth double the amount; must be sold. Inquire at No. 97 Roosevelt-st. Remedy for piles for sale.

$5,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A house No. 321 East 12th st. Inquire of M. WISE, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE village of Barnegat, N. J., a large and new dwelling house containing 15 rooms, built in the most modern style, with about two acres of land, out-buildings and fences all new; also, a large storehouse, with over half an acre of land, within 200 feet of the dwelling house, situated in the best part of the village, and an excellent stand for a country store; the present owner has sold from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of goods a year, mostly for cash, at good profits; location healthy; plenty of gunning, fishing and sea bathing; daily line of stages to connect with the cars at Freehold and Mount Holly, and sailing vessels weekly to New-York. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of JAMES S. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice, one 3-story (English basement) brick house, situate on Hamilton-st., near Gates av., between Clinton and Washington avs.; house is 18x38 feet, all finished in modern style; marble mantels and grates, gas, piped dumb waiter, &c., &c. Lot 18x72 feet 6 inches; yard nicely flagged, &c. Price only $2,500. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOFER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, in 49th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 20x52, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house. Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, NICELY FINISHed house, No. 190 West 36th-st., near 8th av. Price $4,000. Also, a 4-story, first-class house, No. 192 West 36th st., newly furnished with all the latest improvements such as hot and cold water, range, gas, bells, speaking tubes, &c., complete. Price $6,000. Terms half cash, balance on bond and mortgage, to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. HUNT, No. 194 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—All those in want of houses are invited to call at Nos. 243 and 245 West 32d st., and bring their carpenter to examine the work, where they will find one large 4-story and one 3 story, all new; high stoops with all the modern improvements; fine location; call and examine the premises; they are open all day.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house with or without furniture; has all modern improvements and is in perfect order and newly painted. Will be exchanged for a small cottage house. Apply on the premises or at No. 81 Worth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and counter-cellar high stoop house and lot, No. 185 East 20th st., with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner; house 20 by 46 feet, lot half the block. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Will be sold at a very low price. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW THREE-story high stoop house, with all modern improvements, well calculated for a genteel family; a good yard. Will be let moderate to a good tenant. No. 153 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., middle house in a new block. Possession given at any time. Apply next door, No. 155.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEAT two-story frame cottages situated in 39th-st., near Broadway. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for unimproved City property. Inquire of E. MILLS & CO., No 929 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 236, 242, 244 West 22d st., between the 8th and 9th avs. Apply at No. 244 West 22d-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-STREET.—A valuable corner lot for sale on Duane-st., near the Erie Railroad Dépôt. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story cottage in a central part of the city, and desirable neighborhood; eight rooms and under-cellar, gas and marble mantels. Price $2,850; part can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY-FIVE ACRES, seven miles from the City Hall, Brooklyn, three-quarters of a mile from Railroad depôt, good house and barn. Price $11,000—half its value; one-third cash. Also, a splendid country seat, 5½ from the Fulton Ferry; house has all the modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit and flowers of every kind; for health and beauty cannot be surpassed; cost $15,000; will be sold for $10,500, one-third cash. Also, a first-class brown-stone front house, finished in superb style, and in one of the best neighborhoods. Any of the above cannot be surpassed as an investment. For farther particulars, inquire of the owner from 11 to 3 o'clock, or after 4, any time, at No. 105 Dean-st., Brooklyn, third house from Hoyt, South side.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN SENECA County, State of New York, containing 241 acres of land on the bank of Seneca Lake 8¾ miles south from Geneva, and 8½ north from the State Agricultural College. Said farm is beautifully situated with good buildings, choice fruit, 50 acres of woodland, well watered and under-drained. Will be sold low, or exchanged for City property. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st.; P. C. DOOLITTLE, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.; or HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, one mile westerly from Hart's Corners Station, on the Harlem Railroad 24 miles from the City, (on road leading from White Plains to Dobbs' Ferry, and 3½ miles from the latter place, where several steamboats run daily;) 120 acres of good land, on elevated ground, good house, several out-buildings, good water, very healthy, choice fruit of all kinds, churches, schools, &c., convenient. Would be divided, having 60 acres on each side of road. Good location, fine views, &c. Part would be taken in exchange. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM CONTAINing about 15 acres, with 2 dwellings and all the necessary outbuildings, plenty of fruit and good water. It is situated about 20 miles from the City on the New-Haven Railroad. Terms easy. Apply to WM. ONDERDONK, No. 37 Willow-place, or L. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—There is 35 acres under a high state of cultivation, five acres of woodland; there is a good dwelling-house, barns, carriage house, first-rate water; fine assortment of apple, cherry, pear and quince trees. The stock will be sold with the place, if desired. Twenty miles from the City on the New-Jersey Railroad. Trains run every hour. Inquire of THOS. READ, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

ON THE SOUND, AT WOODBRIDGE, N. Y.—A first rate truck farm of 60 acres, with good dwelling and out-houses, and near the steamboat landing. Fine bathing, fishing, oystering, &c. For sale on easy terms by

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, SITUATED IN A respectable neighborhood and in good order, and on which the advertiser could have a lease if desired; or part of a house where there would be but one family besides that of the advertiser. A location within half a mile of 10th st. and 6th av. is desired and would be preferred. Address, stating rent, location, whether with gas and water, &c., CASTLETON, at Office of this paper.

WANTED TO RENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to hire for a year or term of years a medium sized but comfortable house or cottage near the line of the Hudson River Railroad; anywhere between Tarrytown and Spuyten Duyvil; his family is small, consisting of himself, wife, and one child; rent must be moderate. Address immediately stating particulars, T., Box 1,349, Post-Office, New-York. Possession required between April 15th and May 1.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, PART OF A house with modern conveniences, suitable for a gentleman, wife and servant; the other part occupied by a small family; location above Bleecker-st., between 2d and 8th avs.; rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,757 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD 2½ OR 3-story brick house in the IXth, XVIth or XXth Wards, in a genteel locality. Price from $5,000 to $6,000. Address, with full particulars, I. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, for three years, a high-stoop house, 21 to 25 feet front, and from 45 to 55 feet deep. Rent about $800. Location to be between 14th and 40th sts., and the 3d and 6th avs. Family small and pay unquestionable. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-Office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, A second-story floor, with gas, Croton, &c. Location between 8th and 17th sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Address B. P. Q., Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady without children, not higher up than 30th st., where the rent or part will be taken in board; City reference. Address TENANT, No. 25 Ann-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a variety and thread and needle store established four years in Williamsburg. A good bargain is offered—a handsome stock, worthy attention. Sold in consequence of ill health. Apply at No. 112 Fourth-st., near Grand, Brooklyn, E. D.

HOTEL TO LET—ALL THE UPPER PART OF premises Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway; being about 40 rooms; suitable for a hotel or boarding house. Rent moderate to a responsible tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to W. S. WHITNEY, Lovejoy's Hotel, or W. P. EARLE, Earle's Hotel.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TUBE WORKS (wrought iron) in the City of New-York. Orders for $100,000 worth of pipe on hand. Address Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND fixtures of an old established coal-yard, in a good location, and now doing a good business. For terms, apply at the coal office No. 140 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, WITH FIXTURES, &c., with lease of same for years. Inquire No. 754 Washington-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 15-FEET front, brown-stone 5-story English-basement dwelling No. 974 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.; a perfect gem of a house, splendidly located in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and the General Worth Monument, embracing every modern improvement, with gas-fixtures, chandeliers, and brackets; a hoist-wheel dumb waiter extends from the cellar to the attic.

Also, the large 5-story fire-proof store No. 30 More-st., 3 doors from South-st., in good order. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av., or No. 26 Pearl-st. of

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE ... story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times.* The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, to a genteel and careful family. The house, which is large, has in it the modern improvements, such as water closets, bath, gas, &c., and for beauty of situation can hardly be surpassed. The grounds, which are also large, abound with trees, shrubbery and flowers. It is about half a mile from the dépôt, in the vicinity of several churches, and about an hour and a half's ride from this City. A line to S. P., and left at this office, will meet with attention.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL HANDSOME villa residences, with from 4 to 14 lots attached to each. They have furnaces, spring water, and conveniences throughout, except gas. Locations from 156th to 158th st., and from 11th-av. to the Hudson River, in Audubon Park; one has a river front of 130 feet. They are mostly surrounded with forest trees, and command fine views of the river, &c., to Staten Island. Rents from $350 to $1,000 per year. Further information obtained and views of the property to be seen on application to

R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID FIVE-STORY BUILDings, with Bogardus' iron fronts, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts. Each building has a front of 25 feet on Canal st. The corner building is wide in the rear, and occupies the ground of a full lot; rent $5,000. The most westerly building is about 86 feet deep; rent $3,000. The two intermediate buildings are 66 feet deep; rent of each $2,400. They may be hired for one year only, or for five years, at the rents named. They are strongly built, and well lighted. Apply to

GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—IN NINTH-AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-sixth st., to small and respectable families, two or three of those very neat and convenient cottage-houses, containing eight rooms, sub-cellar, &c. Also, one in 26th-st., near 9th-av., water, &c.; rent from $300 to $375. Also, some good houses, stores and apartments in Hoboken to let. Apply to or address WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken, or he may be seen at the corner of 9th-av. and 26th-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Broadway; two stores on Broadway, near Canal st.; four large rooms on Canal-st., 15x60 ft.; the dwelling house No. 127 Greene-st., with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms—rent $1,100; the dwelling houses No. 150 Lawrence and No. 151 Wooster sts.—rent $600 each; also, a small store on Lispenard-st. Apply at No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock A. M., or at No. 144 Chambers-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion, with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with all the necessary outbuildings, and 3 acres of ground, situated within half a mile of Rye Beach, and about the same distance from dépôt of New-Haven Railroad. House surrounded by large shade trees, and abundance of fruit on the premises. More land can be had if desired. Apply to R. E. OVERTON, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house near Madison-square would let to a small, genteel family, with or without board, a part of their house, including use of piano, &c. Address D. E., Madison-square Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN 3-STORY brick dwelling house No. 119 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., in a genteel block; has gas, bath range, marble mantles, &c. Immediate possession can be obtained. Rent $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 3-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 137 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; rent, furnished, $1,350; unfurnished, $1,000; (the mirrors and chandeliers go with the house, unfurnished.) Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET VERY, VERY LOW—FROM FIVE to six hundred dollars, two English basements, and three high stoop three and four story, first-class, moderate-sized houses, in a block of 13, at the corner of 38th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—THE UPPER PART of house northwest corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Also, the store and cellar No. 444 Broome-st., one door from Broadway. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of JOS. L. HEPBURN, No. 42 Pike st., or No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—No 64 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., three rooms deep, with the improvements. Possession 1st of April. Rent $1,000. Also a furnished house in same street; rent $1,200. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock. To private families only.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 181 West 35th st., near 8th av., complete with all the modern improvements. Rent $350. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, brown-stone house No. 218 West 19th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good. Apply at No. 224 West 19th-st.

TO LET—FINE OFFICES FOR LAWYERS IN the brown stone building No. 82 Broadway. They are partially furnished. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new, first-class store No. 224 Front st. Apply at E. STEVENS' SONS, No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE room well-lighted, corner of Broadway and Broome-st.; entrance in Broome-st. Apply next door in the silver store of WM. GALE.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 143 Hudson-st.; fronting St. John's Park. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 21 South-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN CHAMBERS HALL, NO. 65 Chatham-st., next door to Chatham Bank. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE OF A SUPERIOR quality manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGRAW & ALLENDORPH.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A collection of fine Paintings, amongst which is the great national subject of "Washington and Lafayette at the Siege of Yorktown," which has never been exhibited in this country, and which would be very suitable for some military armory or club. Inquire every day, from 2 till 5 o'clock, at Mr. LEGRAND'S Studio, No. 709 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¾ miles from Chestnut st. depôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit, good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. F. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND.—A country seat of 36 acres, near the Four Corners and about a mile east of Factoryville, one of the most beautiful situations on the island, will be rented for one or more years, or sold on favorable terms. Rent $1,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SUBscriber offers for sale his Farm and Country Seat in the town of Greensburg, (village of Tarrytown,) (consisting of a large double frame house and out-buildings, with 33 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. The farm is abundantly supplied with all kinds of fruit and well water, &c.; it is 1½ miles from the dépôt at Tarrytown. All the stock of the farm (Durham and Devon) will be sold with the place. The lowest cash price is $12,000, free and clear of all incumbrance; but first-class City property will be taken in exchange. Any person wishing to live on a healthy and romantic place, will find the above in every respect desirable.

C. A. DELAVAN, No. 121 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat with about 15 acres of land in Morristown, N. J., retired from the town, but possessing all its advantages. The house is of the Elizabethan style, large and commodious, with all the modern improvements, and is on an elevated site, 25 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out—on which is a variety of young fruit trees, shrubbery &c.; also, a pond supplied by springs. Any person desiring such a place will, on viewing it, find their anticipations fully realized. If desired, part of the furniture may be retained.

DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A NEAT two-story house, with a parlor and two bedrooms on first floor, two small and two large bedrooms on second floor, a large basement room kitchen, with range, &c.; stable, carriage house, plenty cherries and grapes, ice on premises, a boat and bath house on beach; five minutes' walk south of depot; rent moderate. Apply to P. S. BROWN, Rye, N. Y. Possession April 1.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., A VERY desirable country residence, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, containing about 35 acres of land, a large two story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage house stables, wood house and other out-buildings. This is a very healthy and desirable location, it being 1½ hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Will be sold very cheap if sold immediately. Inquire at No. 53 Cortland-st.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Poughkeepsie. The house is large and convenient suitable either for a private residence or boarding-house. It can be rented with the garden, out-buildings and a few acres, independent of the farm. Inquire on the premises, or, by letter, to Mrs. H. A. LIVINGSTON, Poughkeepsie; or HENRY P. LIVINGSTON, No. 100 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, MARCH 1, 1858.—The subscriber's residence at Portchester, 28 miles from this City *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1½ acres of ground, variety of berries, fruit and shade trees. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Sale will take place on the premises at 2½ P. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12:45 P.M. JOHN T. DUNKIN.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, together with about four acres of land, beautifully located and well stocked with almost every variety of fruits, flowers and shrubbery, within 30 minutes' ride of this City. If not sold by the 10th of March, these premises will be leased for 3 or 5 years, either with or without the furniture. For particulars inquire of

N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square with a wing 40x26, with a stable, poultry house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAS E. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in East Chester, with about 40 acres of land, situated about 1¾ miles from the Bronxville station on the Harlem Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No 6 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AT ORANGE, N. J., containing 10 rooms, with 1 to 15 acres of land; also, a cottage with 4 acres of land in West Bloomfield. Apply to L. S. HASKILL, No 44 Cedar-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD AND TUITION.—A PRIVATE FAMIly, delightfully situated a few miles from the City, would take three or four young girls of the ages of 7 to 12 years, for board and instruction in English and French. It is in part to defray private instruction to their own children of the same ages. It offers a rare opportunity for persons desiring the best home influences. Orphans preferred. The best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,343 Post-Office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMily will let one or two choice front rooms, on the second floor with full or partial board in a first-class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of references given and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to obtain board from 1st May in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, on moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 2,115 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a pleasant room and bedroom, with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders; location near Broadway and Bleecker st. Address L. LEFFERTS, No 641 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BEtween Wall-st. and Hamilton av. Ferry, by a gentleman and his wife, with parlor and bedroom on second floor, front; well furnished, fire and lights. Private family preferred. References exchanged. State terms or communication unattended to. Address METCALF, *Times* Office.

WANTED—FULL BOARD, BY A YOUNG GENtleman, between 8th and 30th sts., and West of Broadway. Preference given where dinner can be had about 6 o'clock. Address DAVID, stating terms, New-York *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Apply at No 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 48 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO WANTED by a lover of music who does not understand a note, and who cannot devote more than one evening in the week to the study. Instruction required at the residence of the teacher; preference given to Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, &c., F. T. B., *Times* Office.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES AN INSTRUCtress in the English branches a few hours daily, and desires to take her lessons at the house of the teacher, either in Brooklyn or New-York, where she can be insured strict privacy. Terms must be moderate. Address E. READ, at office of this paper.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,805 Post office, New-York.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS,
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION
CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE MORTGAGE SALE OF ABOUT $14,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) March 6, at 10½ o'clock, without regard to weather, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago at an expense of over $14,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces in silk velvet all in perfect order; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved seven octave rosewood piano-forte, French music cabinet, tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, twenty two fine hair matresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Responsible carmen will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods

N. B.—Deposits required from all purchasers.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

$16.000 WORTH OF MOST MAGNIFICENT Parisian-made parlor and chamber furniture of the most desirable styles, elaborately carved and entirely made to order, without regard to cost. Splendid full-toned 7-octave pianoforte, such as cannot be very often found at an auction sale; Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil paintings, pier glass, lace curtains, dining-room furniture, &c.

HENRY T. LEEDS Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., the entire splendid furniture in part as follows: Rosewood 7-octave piano, richly inlaid, with solid pearl keys; one suit of parlor furniture, covered in the richest satin brocade, maroon and gold; one suite covered with crimson satin cost $500; also, in extension parlor, suite to match in green silk-velvet; rosewood library bookcase, French plate pier glass, with marble consoles; lace curtains, landscape window-shades, valuable oil-paintings—American and Italian scenery; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble top etageres, mirror-doors and backs; Dresden China vases and ornaments, 200 yards of Brussels carpeting, reception chairs, &c.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid oak extension table, dining-room chairs, sofas, walnut tea-tables, ingrain carpet, mirror, mantel clock; also, a large variety of French China tea and breakfast plates, cut glassware, tea sets, punch bowls, table cutlery and plated ware.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Twenty pure hair mattresses, spring do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with washstands to match; sofa beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, oval mirrors, curtains and cornices, Elizabethan and French bedsteads, toilet sets, and a general assortment of other chamber furniture, all of which must be peremptorily sold. No postponement on any account, rain or snow. Goods to be removed immediately. Cartmen will be in attendance. Catalogues at sale. A deposit required.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—Genuine and peremptory sale at auction of the elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., contained in the magnificent private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 5, at 10½ A. M. precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house viz: In the basement are suites of oak dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family. In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor-suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c. In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely. For full particulars, see the *Herald*.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SECOND-AVENUE, FORTY THIRD, FORTY-SEVENTH, ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH, AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—The 4-story brick house (in rear) and lot, north side of 47th-st., 125 feet west from 11th-av. Lot 25x100 5.

ON NORTHEAST CORNER SECOND-AVENUE AND FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The 4-story brick store and dwelling, as per diagram. Lot 25x100.

ON FORTY-THIRD-STREET—The valuable lot on the north side, 300 feet west from 9th-av. Size 25x100 4.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREETS—The 13 beautiful lots, 375 feet west from 10th-av., from street to street. Improved neighborhood, and on fine level turf ground

Terms very liberal. Will be sold to the highest bidder. For maps, &c., apply at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & J. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the furniture of a first-class dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor suits in brocatel; very large gilt frame French plate pier glasses, with gilt stands and with marble tops; rosewood 7-octave piano forte made by Dunham; tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; do. bureaus, washstands and commodes, with marble tops; rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and side tables; enameled chamber suites, with marble tops; oak extension dining table, hair mattresses, palliases, feather beds, pillows, &c. Sale positive, for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels rugs, crumb cloths, mahogany marble-top card and centre tables, mahogany divans covered in hair cloth rosewood easy chairs in green leather, lounges in figured brocatel, gilt frame pier and oval mirrors, mahogany and black walnut etageres, work tables, iron bedsteads, cribs and umbrella stands, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, painted marble-top bureaus, window shades, sofas &c. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY March 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st:

ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A pair of splendid bay carriage horses 16 hands high sound and kind in every respect and very stylish drivers. Cost $1,500. Also, a beautiful open Brett, City made, by Miner & Stevens, very little used and in fine order. Also, a set of double silver-plated mounted harness, by Trainor, in fine order.

To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

Also, two trotting wagons.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.

No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing rooms, Churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by
THALBERG.

Price $160, $180, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of BUSSON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

11 PIANO FORTES TO BE SOLD THIS week by the manufacturers, at 10 per cent. less than cost. Among them, 5 full 7-octave rosewood, just finished, usual price $275, will be sold for $175 each; 3 full 7-octave, carved legs, serpentine, usual price $350, will be sold for $210 each; 3 double round-cornered, carved ornamented and inlaid with pearl, finished in the most superb style, usual price $500, will be sold for $265 each. All the above must be sold before the 10th inst. Those wishing to purchase first class pianos cheap, will do well to call at the Manufactory, Nos. 71, 73 and 75 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av., and examine before purchasing. Every instrument will be warranted and kept in tune for one year.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A COSTLY PIANO FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, made by J. & C. Fischer; is most magnificently finished throughout; elegant carved rosewood case, richly finished with round corners, same as the front; beautiful full tone, and full 7-octave; scalloped keys, richly inlaid, having their full warrantee; is nearly new and perfect; cost $400; price $240. A most absolute bargain. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferries, after 7 A. M., for two days.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent perch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXCELLENT piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

SPLENDID TONE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, elegant case and metallic frame, with finished back, made by one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $475, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ROBERT M. MASTERTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
JOSEPH T. MASTERTON.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1858.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of MASTERTON & REAMER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general Grocery and Commission business and located in the City of New-York; that ROBERT M. MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and ABRAHAM REAMER, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and ALEXANDER MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, is the special partner; that the said Alexander Masterton has contributed the sum of $25,000 as capital towards the common stock, and that the said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of March, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1861.
ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
ALEX. MASTERTON.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the business of the manufacture and sale of Varnish, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HYMAN NELSON retires from the firm, and BERNARD MAYER and ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL, are alone authorized to settle the business of the firm, and use the firm name in liquidation.
BERNHARD MAYER
ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL,
HYMAN NELSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1858.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the manufacture and sale of Varnish at No. 80 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, under the firm name of MAYER & MANDEL.
BERNHARD MAYER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1858. ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of CANDEE, MERRILL & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and the business is to be liquidated by W. V. R. ARNOLD and ALFRED P. ARNOLD, or one of them solely.—New-York, Feb. 26, 1858.
W. V. R. ARNOLD, WM. H. MERRILL, JR.,
JULIUS A. CANDEE, ALFRED P. ARNOLD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have renewed their copartnership, and will continue the domestic commission business at the old stand, No. 26 Cortland-st. DAWLEY & FURMAN.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1858.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM AND O. S. X PECK have formed a copartnership as Counselors at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Their law chambers are at No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-Office, room 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New York, Feb. 4, 1858.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of C'n.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen, who have the subject of Albany-st. before them, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are particularly requested to be present, as no further notice will be given.
F. I. A. BOOLE, }
THOS. W. ADAMS, } Committee on Streets.
JOHN LYNES, }

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. All matters referred to them will be considered. All parties interested are requested to be present.
MICHAEL MURRAY, }
E. H. REED, } Committee on Ferries.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, }

NOTICE.—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

ASHLEY & NORRIS,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 62 Exchange-place, New-York.
O. D. ASHLEY. JOHN B. NORRIS.

REFERENCES:

Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President American Exchange Bank; C. O. Halstead, Esq., President Manhattan Bank; Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, New-York.

Franklin Haven, Esq., President Merchants' Bank; J. Amory Davis, Esq., President Suffolk Bank; Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, Bankers, Boston.

Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Messrs. Finches, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated
CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 15th day of March, proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United State, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 15th day of March. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.—DO the stockholders in this unfortunate Company ever intend to protect their interests, and which can only be done by their acting in a body, by asking to have a receiver appointed and the concern wound up, and which never will be done by a late decision of the Supreme Court unless two-thirds so wish, and the object to be gained will be to refund to the shareholders their respective interests in the one million of dollars paid during the last two years to the Company for being idle; also in the profits received in the employ of steamships loaned by the Company to other parties, and a general distribution of the effects of the concern, which will at least pay to each stockholder full fifteen dollars per share, and as long as the shareholders remain idle and indifferent to this matter just so long will they get nothing. A meeting of the shareholders should be held, and some action taken to have the concern wound up
A HOLDER OF 300 SHARES.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 3, 1858.—Any of the outstanding debt certificates or premium bonds of this Company, of the denomination of $100, (the same being without coupons attached, and it being therefore necessary to present the same semi-annually for the payment of the interest thereon,) will be purchased by the Company for the sinking fund, at the market rates for the larger denominations of the same issue, current at the time such certificates may be offered for sale.

The purchases referred to will be made either at this office or at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and remittance made, without charge, by draft on New-York or Albany, as may be preferred by the seller.

The number of such $100 debt certificates outstanding at this date is 758. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.
N. T. HIGBIE, }
WM. E. BIRD, } Committee of Stockholders.
N. T. CARRYL, }
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the New-York office on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 22d.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,
OLIVER B. SHEPARD,
HENRY ROWLAND,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,
ELISHA L. WALTON,
NELSON SHERWOOD,
HENRY G. REEVE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.
STEPHEN LININGTON,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LYLES, JR.,
BREWSTER VALENTINE,
GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC H. SMITH,
TEUNIS W. QUICK,
ROBERT F. SAGE,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ASHER TAYLOR,
EDWARD BILL,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
Feb. 3, 1858. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COCKS,
CZAR DUNNING,
G. A. JARVIS,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,
J. A. DAVENPORT,
EZRA LEWIS,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
A. P. OSTROM,
R. P. PERRIN,
S. L. HUSTED,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,
JAS. W. MARTENS,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,
JOHN SCHENCK.
EDWARD BRIDGE,
C. C. ROUMAGE,
WM. H. SIMONTON,
LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
CURTIS NOBLE,
J. S. WHITNEY,
JOS. W. GREENE,
SEYMOUR BURRELL,
WILLIAM POOLE,
CHARLES STANTON,
WM. W. WICKES,
SAMUEL OSBORNE,
S. W. MOORE,
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
WM. L. COGSWELL,
JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
MOSES TAYLOR,
WM. H. SLOCUM,
J. H. ALSTYNE,
MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. HORATIO DORR, JR.

DIVIDENDS.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A SECOND Dividend of forty per cent on the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank will be paid to the creditors on or after this date, at the Banking House No. 153 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1858. JOHN A. STEWART,
Receiver.

MARCH 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c. &c. [illegible] paid for rags and paper-shavings.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.......1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.........1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22........1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8........1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.......1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel.......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 5	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail April 3.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	April 10	Wednesday	April 28
Saturday	May 22	Wednesday	June 9
Saturday	July 3	Wednesday	July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¼ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st. *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, 7, 9, at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes Fare 25 cents WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CALIFONIA SHIPPERS.—In consequence of the detention of the steamers
MOSES TAYLOR
and
ST. LOUIS,
We shall be enabled to receive freight until 10 o'clock SATURDAY MORNING, 6th inst.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR-PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case that can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that have ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6

MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and of Professors Ca nochan and Mott, of this City. Private consultations in English, French and by letter. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 o'clock, evenings.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIBBRE. 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LESTER WILCOX, GEORGE T. PERRY, JR., and ROBERT GIRLING against DANIEL BUSH and JAMES LITCHFIELD.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 124 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 30, 1857. LARNED & BELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1857.
f12-law6wF LARNED & BELL.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE M. K. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BEATTIE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To JOHN J. BEATTIE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, Kings County, Long Island, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety five dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 6, 1857.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, on the 4th day of February, 1858.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
5f-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 62 Wall-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.
JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.
ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAM E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.
ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator.
n13-law6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.
o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD No. 9 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.
JAMES W. LIDGERWOOD, }
m5-law6mF* JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.
o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1858.—Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1858.
ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.
o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5 1857. W. K. THORN,
n6-law6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o2-law6mF* Executor

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and ST. MARYS connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT TAMMANY.

[Continued from First Page.]

provisions, and in their ascribed effect, I here invoke the authority of JAMES MADISON that through the medium of conventions was the Constitution submitted to the people themselves. (Federalist, page 184.) I need not, I am sure, remind my fellow-citizens of the marked distinction that exists between a Republic and a Democracy. Perhaps a pure Democracy has never been known. Those of Greece were governed by popular assemblies composed of out one tenth part of the people, and in their representative capacity were consequently more strictly Republics. No publicist or statesman is there, from SIDNEY and LOCKE down, who has not recognized this distinction and admitted its force. Says WEBSTER, "A Republic is a State in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in the representatives elected by the people. In modern usage it differs from a democracy or Democratic State in which the people exercise the power of sovereignty in person." Now, when section four of article four of the Constitution, declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," it must be obvious to the least reflecting mind that a departure by any State government from the system of popular representation would devolve upon Congress the constitutional obligation of restraining the State, and of compelling her again to the Convention or to the Legislative Assembly. Nor, by parity of reason, can any State, therefore, be admitted into the Union, the Constitution of which does not provide a republican form of government. Then, if a State should tender herself for admission under a constitution devolving on the people in mass the exercise of the law-making power, or if an existing State should exchange her present form of government for one of popular assemblages, in the one case the tender should be rejected, and in the other the offending State should be remitted again to a republic, by what authority can it be urged that, unless the people of a Territory have resorted to the arbitrament of popular numbers, their constitution shall be pronounced deficient in evidence of popular approval? It seems to me that the error of our opponents arises from their oversight of the important office which suffrage performs in the scheme of representative government. It is precisely here that popular sovereignty is applied and exemplified. The collective will of precincts and States upon all questions of political moment is thus ascertained and pronounced. Said DANIEL WEBSTER *arguendo*, in the case of LUTHER *vs.* BORDEN (7 HOWARD'S Sup Court Reps.)—"The basis of representation is suffrage. The right to choose representatives is every man's part in the exercise of sovereign power; to have a voice in it, if he has the proper qualifications—that is the fundamental exercise of political power by every elector. That is the beginning. This is the mode in which power emanates from its source and gets into the hands of conventions, legislatures, courts of law, and the chair of the executive. It being in suffrage—suffrage in the delegation of the power of an individual to some agent." Now, let me suppose that a Constitution, having been formed in the only manner either recognized by our fundamental law or known to the genius of our institutions, is to undergo the process by a submission to the people. There are obviously manifold articles to be reviewed and various provisions to be approved or rejected. The elector who approves of the article on finance may reprobate an elective judiciary, while another may entertain opinions the exact reverse, and still another may wish to reject both of these, but yet approves of either provisions. The evident result, therefore, in each case, is either a compromise vote or none, while in neither case can the opinion of the elector be more than approximately expressed. But submit as many of the provisions of a constitution as you may, still will there be its skeleton withheld—the articulations and processes to which the plastic body is to be applied. The impossibility, therefore, of accomplishing the ostensible design of a popular submission is manifest enough, and should be abandoned as impracticable. Should it, however, be still persisted in, the extremities to which the principle will bear its friends should admonish them of its pernicious nature. If one law should be submitted, so equally should all laws; if the law of a convention, so also the law of a legislature. Thus would confusion replace order, the stability of laws yield to the wildest caprices, and the fluctuations of popular excitement oppose the grave sanctities of the bench. But, while insisting that a constitution framed by a convention of delegated powers is the legitimate expression of the popular will, I would not be understood as opposing the submission of any question again to the people. Undoubtedly there may be times when fearful experiments would render such a submission expedient, if not necessary; there may be questions of such general and absorbing interest that to withhold them from a secondary popular trial would be imprudent and unwise. Such occasions, however, are not frequent, and when they occur are at once and unmistakably recognized. Such an occasion demanded the submission of the question of Slavery to the people of Kansas; and in my judgment that, and that alone, was submitted, or was even pretended to be submitted. It is to be borne in mind that the Convention was clothed with plenary powers to form and establish a Constitution; and when, in the name of their constituents, they solemnly declared, "We, the people of the Territory of Kansas, by our representatives in Convention * * * * do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free, independent, and sovereign State, by the name and style of the State of Kansas, and do ordain and establish the following Constitution for the Government thereof," their work was fully promulgated. No language can express more clearly than is expressed in the schedule the exception made to the completeness of their labors. Indeed, that intelligence is little to be envied which concludes when a choice is offered to it between a "Constitution with Slavery," and a "Constitution without Slavery," that, because of the impossibility of voting against a Constitution already established, it has been imposed upon by a trick of words. Having now, as I believe, shown a convention of delegates to be the only constitutional and legitimate means of declaring and establishing the popular will, I shall proceed to a summary examination of the question whether the Lecompton Constitution was, at its formation, the legal representative of the people of Kansas. I cannot believe that there is any serious doubt entertained of the competency of the Kansas Territorial Legislature. By virtue of one of its laws the people, in October, 1856, with great unanimity, determined in favor of the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution. Accordingly, on the 19th day of February, 1857, the then Legislative Assembly enacted a law for taking a census and for the election of delegates to a Convention on the third Monday of June then ensuing. The census was taken, the election was held, and the elected delegates assembled in Convention on the fist Monday in September, 1851, at Lecompton, the time and place where and when they were called together by law. The Convention organized, and subsequently, though having first framed and established the Lecompton Constitution, and provided for the submission of a Slavery clause and a non-Slavery clause to the people, on the 21st of December they adjourned. On the 21st of December the people approved of the Slavery clause by a vote of 6,143. If there is no fraud imputable to these proceedings it is apparent that the Lecompton Constitution is a genuine, popular instrument. But is alleged that there was a registration of voters in but nineteen of the thirty-eight counties in the Territory, and consequently, that the unregistered counties were disfranchised. Without pausing upon the fact that the omissions of registration were the effect of the design of delinquents, it will be sufficient to learn that the unregistered counties contained little or no population. This fact is derivable from the tables of Republican votes polled on the 4th of January, 1858. They therein claim 10,226 votes against the Constitution. These votes are made up of 8,803 in the counties in which registrations had been taken, and of 1,423 in eight of the counties in which it is alleged that no registration was had. It seems that no votes were to be found in the remaining eleven of these last counties. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the nineteen disfranchised counties did not contain more than 1,500 votes, and that these were confined to but eight of them. Now, if in the nineteen counties in which during the Summer previous there had been opened and fairly conducted a legal registry of voters, there were a body of men who voluntarily declined the office not only, but who oppose its execution; and, if at an ensuing election on the 21st of December, 6,143 of the 9,251 of those who had been registered, voted for the Lecompton Constitution, and but 569 of all the 10,226 who voted against the Constitution Jan. 4, 1858, appeared in opposition thereto, the question is pertinent whether, with an opportunity offered, an omission to vote is an offence chargeable upon those who refused; and if, as I believe, it is generally conceded that the effect of a withdrawal from the polls is a virtual delegation of the power of government to those who attend at them, what language can sufficiently condemn and denounce the malignant acts dictated by an avowed intent to embarrass and overthrow the Government they themselves were parties to in their agreement with the Federal Congress? The public officer pursuing the Athenian who absented himself from the assemblies of the people, marked him with a vermillion cord. But these men of Kansas, who not only negligently, but with design to embarrass and oppose a lawful government, refrained from the elective franchise, should be pursued by the public opinion of their countrymen, and be branded with the indelible scarlet of shame. Again, it is alleged that 3,032 of the 6,143 votes cast on the 21st of December in favor of the Slavery clause were spurious votes. If this is true, still the majority would be left standing at 2,562. I have heard frequent charges made that illegal voters were introduced, and that grave frauds were perpetrated, to swell the vote for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st of December. But a slight examination refutes the charge, and will dispel the illusion. If it be conceded that the Republicans actually polled all the votes they claim at the election of Jan. 4, then these, with the votes polled on the 21st of December, furnish together a sum total of 17,094. If it is true, as I have heard on high authority, that there are about 18,000 votes in the Territory, the inference is irresistible that no foreign or illegal votes could have been imported. But, when the Republicans were voting against the Lecompton Constitution at the election of Jan. 4, at their own polls, they could procure full 10,226 votes. Why, then, were they unable to furnish more than 6,400 at the polls just adjacent, where, in presence of their adversaries, they were contending for State officers? It may possibly be in bad taste, but I cannot repress the suspicion, at least, that these men who have so loudly charged fraud upon their adversaries, have hoped that thus their own might the more easily escape detection.

Well, Sir, what are we to determine from these facts? Why, simply that the Lecompton Constitution was lawfully approved; but still, possibly, by a minority of the voters of the Territory. And yet, Sir, when our own State Constitution received, in 1846, but a minority of the votes of the State, it was considered none the less adopted, because receiving a majority of the votes cast. Having now shown that the Lecompton Constitution was the legal act of the Lecompton Convention, and that the Convention was the lawful expositor of the sovereignty of the people, I trust that I may safely assert my belief that Congress would properly decide that the admission of Kansas is demanded by the people of Kansas, and that the State should accordingly be admitted. Sir, another question of no inferior importance still remains, and I will with brevity proceed to its consideration. Kansas being admitted as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, have her people the power to change, or in any manner to alter it, and at any time they please? I am not certain that I am right in detaining this audience longer than with an affirmation of the proposition implied by the interrogatory; yet, so general is the interest which pervades all classes upon this momentous subject, that everything pertinent to it is possessed of an artificial if not a natural importance. It certainly cannot be seriously questioned that this power resides in, and is inseparable from the people. *Cujus est instituere, ejus est abrogare*, is the language of ALGERNON SIDNEY. Even the Doctors of Laybach fulminated the dogma that the sovereign power alone is competent to the modification of Government. What was thus assumed by the parties to the Holy Alliance is inherent in the people of the United States—sovereignty; and the truism is incapable of argument that supreme power is irresponsible even to itself for the exercise of its functions. But we are obliged to depend on neither theory nor foreign instances for the support of the proposition. Our own history furnishes us with ample authority, and frequent applications of it. JAMES MADISON, in No. 40 of the *Federalist*, defends our present Constitution as the act of the people, though originally recommended by "a very few deputies from a very few States," and asserts that the approbation of the people "blots out all antecedent errors and irregularities." Every Constitution of the original thirteen States has undergone changes, and yet the Constitutions of none, except New-Hampshire, provided for alterations or admitted them. The Constitution of 1821 of the State of New-York was displaced and abrogated against its express provisions in 1845, and a new one was adopted by the people. In the case of LUTHER *vs.* BORDEN (7 Howard, pp. 2-47,) the Supreme Court of the United States (TANEY, Chief-Justice) says—"No one, we believe, ever doubted the proposition that according to the institutions of this country the sovereignty in every State resides in the people of the State, and that they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure." In the Convention which framed the late Constitution of Virginia a proposition was made to insert a clause providing a mode for its further amendment. The proposition was rejected on the ground that a majority of the people had the power at any time, and in any manner they pleased, to amend the Constitution, or to make a new one. Among the votes by which it was rejected were those of JAMES MADISON, Chief Justice MARSHALL, JOHN TYLER and LITTLETON TAZEWELL. I will add another authority, which though contemporary, is entitled to all the respect and veneration belonging to the great past. During the debate upon the admission of Michigan, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. BENTON remarked, "that conventions were original acts of the people. They depended upon inherent and inalienable rights. The people of any State may at any time meet in convention, without a law of their Legislature and without any provision in their Constitution, and may alter or abolish the whole frame of Government as they please. The sovereign power to govern themselves was in the majority, and they could not be divested of it." (Gales & Seaton's Debates, vol. 12, part 1 p. 1,036.) Sir, there is no room for comment upon this formidable array—no exception to their general current is anywhere to be found. They are full and conclusive upon the point that a people, through the intervention of their representatives in convention, are clothed with the power of abrogating old Constitutions and of establishing new Constitutions, at their own arbitrary pleasure, regardless of legislative law, organic law, or any other law. Sir, the second paragraph in the Bill of Rights, included in the Lecompton Constitution, is in these words:

> "A political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on the authority and instituted for their benefit; and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper."

It must, therefore, be quite apparent that, if Kansas be admitted under this Constitution, Congress will, in effect, have affirmed the political doctrine here asserted. Still, that no lingering doubt, however unfounded, may be permitted to the most skeptical mind, I think it will be well, Sir, that Congress should accompany the act of admission with a declaration of the inalienable and indefeasible right of the people at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper. I am confident, Sir, that such a declaration, while ineffectual, either in addition to or derogation from the law, would quiet the honesty entertained through causeless fears of many a well-intentioned citizen, and would reduce the senseless clamor of a partisan press. Sir, the country craves rest, and I believe that the exclusion of the affairs of Kansas from those of the States will produce it. Nothing in my judgment will accomplish this save the introduction of Kansas into the Union. Then, but not till then, will the people of Kansas be effectually enabled to "form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." And now, Sir, these are my reasons, rendered at large, for declining to comply with the request of the very distinguished gentlemen, who, a short while since, requested me, among others, to oppose the Lecompton Constitution—reasons, Sir, which have satisfied me that the principles of popular sovereignty and the fundamental principles of constitutional Democracy required its support. I have adopted no sectional view, and have diligently endeavored to exclude controversial prejudice. It is for those who have heard me to answer whether I am justified by the argument—whether the reasons rendered demand the conclusion adopted. I patiently await the result, knowing that I have directed my course in no devious and deceptive path, but full upon the meridian line of the Union.

When Mr. COCHRANE had concluded, three cheers were given for the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, (Mr. COCHRANE,) and the meeting adjourned.

During the evening the President announced that a very large number of letters had been received. None of them were read, because, said he, they will be found in the morning papers. The most important were the following:

From Mr. Secretary Toucey.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1852.

Concurring as I do most fully in the views expressed in your letter of invitation, I cannot but regret extremely my inability to be present with you at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening. After struggling so long with a party in Kansas, which has been for years engaged in reckless and implacable political warfare upon the Territorial government established by Congress, we have reached the point when the best interests of the country imperatively demands that the difficulties of Kansas shall be taken out of Congress and committed to the disposal of her own people. What possible reason can there be for longer delay? The Legislature of the Territory submitted it to the people whether a constitutional convention should be called. The opposition then had an opportunity to express their wishes through the ballot box, but they refused to act, and allowed the election to go by default. The Legislature then, in obedience to the will of the people thus expressed, provided by law for the election of delegates to assemble in Convention and form a Constitution, and they again had an opportunity to express their wishes through the ballot-box, and, if they had the majority, to take control of the Convention and mould the proposed Constitution to their own will, but they refused to act, and again suffered the election to go by default. They knew that the act authorizing the Convention did not require that the Constitution to be formed should be submitted to the people, that the Governor had interposed his veto on that ground, and that the law had been passed over his head by the requisite majorities of two-thirds of both branches, and yet they refused to speak through the peaceful agency of the ballot-box. When again the Convention had submitted the question of Slavery or no Slavery to the people, and they once more had an opportunity of impressing their views upon the institutions of the inchoate State, they once more, on this vital question—vital in all the controversies connected with Kansas—refused to vote and permitted the election to go by default. There is no want of charity in the conclusion that they not only knew, but intended, the result likely to follow their predetermined course of action, and are as much bound—morally, politically and legally bound—as if, on each of these occasions, they had attended at the polls and voted for the result which did follow. Nor is it unreasonable to believe that in these three elections there was no fraud, when there was not only no room for it but no motive could possibly exist for resorting to it. Is it unreasonable then to say that this Kansas opposition has gone far enough? that when the Convention has presented to Congress the Constitution it has formed, duly attested by its officers and a majority of its members, as the act of the people of Kansas assembled by their delegates, chosen in conformity with law, that this Constitution, being republican in form, is to be received by Congress and the State admitted—admitted with a distinct recognition on the part of the Federal Government of the right of the people of Kansas, which is asserted in the Constitution itself, of altering or amending it at pleasure? Why not cut the Gordian knot at once? Why not expel the mischief from Congress and settle the difficulties at a single stroke, by referring them to the people who have the exclusive right and power to settle them? Why not give the principle of the Kansas and Nebraska act full and fair play in the shortest possible time by the most direct mode, with the least possible obstruction, to work a legitimate solution? Can the people of Kansas complain that they are placed by the side of the proudest State of this Union? with the largest liberty possible under the Federal Constitution? with the fullest practicable opportunity of exercising the right of self-government and moulding their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States? This is the policy of the President, and it is the only short, direct, open way to the establishment of peace, law, order and popular power in the Territory, and to the consideration and adoption of such measures of legislation for the whole country as its great interests imperatively require. ISAAC TOUCEY.

From Mr. Secretary Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

I regret that official engagements which will not admit of my absence from the city at this time, will prevent my accepting your invitation to participate in the meeting to be held at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening next. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge here upon the importance of the object proposed by the meeting. For my part, I never have permitted myself to doubt that the calm, good sense of the American people would penetrate and baffle the mischievous designs of mere sectional agitators, and finally rally them *en masse* to the support of the constitutional policy adopted by the President. Such meetings as this, however, are gratifying to the friends of a Constitutional Union, as indicating and promoting the growth of a healthy public sentiment on the vexed question, and I cordially wish it the success it merits.

From Mr. Secretary Cobb.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 1, 1858.

Your proposed meeting on the 4th will be one of peculiar interest, and I deeply regret that it will not be in my power to be present and participate in its proceedings. In characterising your meeting as "one of peculiar interest," I mean the full import of my language. The question you meet to consider would be sufficient to enlist the liveliest interest. Kansas has been so fully and freely discussed that it would seem that nothing remained to be said on the subject, and yet in view of the state of things now existing in reference to it, it possesses all the novelty of a new question, and all the importance of a vital issue. It has distracted the public mind of the country for years, alienating its different sections and convulsing the Union with the violence and bitterness of the party contests which have grown out of it. The Democratic Party of the whole Union attempted its dissolution by the application of the great principle of self government, which lies at the foundation of our free institutions. The country responded to the proposition in the triumphant election of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency. In the regular and legitimate course of things we encountered the untiring hostility of our opponents, who, from the beginning denied our principles and defied our strength. At each step, however, of our progress, the principles so happily inaugurated as applicable to Kansas in 1854 has gained increased support. The hour of final victory finds our old foes prostrate at our feet, their strength exhausted, their power ended, their race run, prepared to yield an obedience to the popular will which has been wrung from them by the cordial and patriotic coöperation of the united Democracy. It was in this hour of its triumph that the Democratic Party, flushed with its past success and hopeful of its future victories, was destined to receive a cruel blow in the house of its friends. What our enemies had failed to accomplish a portion of our own household seek to effect. It gives peculiar interest to your meeting to know that the Democracy of New-York present an unbroken front in support of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, in carrying out in good faith the principles he was chosen to vindicate. The low murmur of disaffection in your midst is scarcely enough to indicate the unanimity with which it would be crushed if it had reached a point of sufficient importance to attract attention. The Democracy of New-York, speaking through their Representatives in Congress, their public Press, their Representatives in the Legislature, public meetings of the people, and in all the other modes of giving expression to popular opinion, have exhibited a unanimity of sentiment in favor of the Kansas policy of the Administration unprecedented in the political history of your State. This is true to-day of the New-York Democracy, and in a short time, I venture to predict, will be true of the Democracy of the whole Union. Why should it not be so? In looking at the Kansas question as it now stands, what is there left to disturb the public peace and distract the public mind? It is no longer the question of Slavery in Kansas. Every friend of the Constitution who respects the rights of the States, concurs in the opinion that the people of Kansas and Kansas alone, should be permitted to decide for themselves, and in their own way, whether Kansas shall be a Free or Slave State. This being granted, it is equally true that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution affords to the people of the State the most ready and certain mode of regulating their own affairs in their own way, free from all outside interference. If they desire to have Slavery, it will be in their power to retain it, and on the other hand if they prefer to make it a Free State, no earthly power has a right to prevent. It is not then a question of Slavery or no Slavery in Kansas. The issue presented by our opponents in the last canvass was not limited to this point. They assumed a far more important ground, and declared that no more Slave States should be admitted into the Union. It is in support of that issue that they oppose the admission of Kansas with a Pro Slavery Constitution, declaring, as they do, that a large majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to Slavery, and admitting, as they do, that that majority will be fully authorized under the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution to make Kansas a Free State, so soon as the voice of her people can be heard in a convention to be called for that purpose. The question of Slavery in Kansas sinks into insignificance by the side of the more important issue made by our opponents, that no more Slave States are to be admitted into the Union. The rejection of Kansas upon such an issue, is the announcement of a successful war upon the Constitution of the country and the equality of the States. I am no alarmist—my brief political record will protect me from the imputation; but I address to my countrymen the words of soberness and truth when I say to them that our noble Union cannot survive the success of such an issue. This doctrine of no more Slave States originated in the spirit of deadly hostility to the recognized institutions of fifteen of the sovereign States of the Union. It tramples upon the most solemn pledges of the Constitution. It substitutes for its sacred guarantees, the baneful teachings of false philanthropy and maddened fanaticism. It stifles the voice of love, and friendship, and brotherly affections. It plants in the hearts of the people—passion, prejudice and hatred. It stigmatizes the memory of Revolutionary fathers, and would write infamy and infidelity upon the tomb of WASHINGTON. The picture is not overdrawn; and I would call upon patriots of every station and friends of the Constitution everywhere, to unite in a common effort to stay the hand of folly and fanaticism from its work of ruin. The Democracy of New-York recognizes the danger and nobly plants itself in the breach, and with all my heart, I bid them God speed in the discharge of the patriotic duty in which they are engaged. If in this hour of peril and danger the country is to be rescued and saved, it must be done by the National Democratic Party. The responsibility is upon us. Are we equal to the task? The President of our choice, the recognized head of our organization, has given to the country the evidence of his fidelity to principle, and of his firmness in the discharge of duty. The policy he has indicated for the solution of the Kansas issue is before the country, and is commanding each day more general favor. He will stand firmly by it, and the Democratic Party will not falter in its support. Black Republicanism has cowered and will cower again before our triumphant banners. Disaffection in our own ranks may cost an occasional jar, but the old democratic car will neither be thrown from the track nor seriously impeded in its onward progress. HOWELL COBB.

PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq. Chairman, &c., New-York City.

From the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to attend a meeting at Tammany Hall to-morrow night of the citizens of New-York, in favor of sustaining the President in his patriotic efforts to terminate the sectional controversy now going on throughout the Union, reaches me at a moment when my public duties imperatively require my presence in Washington; under other circumstances, I would be glad to attend this meeting, convened as it is for a purpose in which I heartily concur, and under the sanction of the most imposing array of names ever signed to a call for a public assemblage in New-York.

It is apparent that the people are becoming convinced of the grave consequences depending on an early and constitutional adjustment of this Kansas question. The attempt is now made in Congress to force all the parties in the country to divide upon a sectional line. Hitherto, the Democratic Party has avoided this fatal step. Preserving a national organization, it has allayed sectional animosities, cultivated and cherished national affections and ideas, thus endearing itself to the country and to mankind, as the preserver and the hope of the Republic. A fearful responsibility rests upon those who are striving now to draw a Northern and Southern line through the Democratic Party; if they succeed they destroy the only organization which holds the Confederacy together: if they fall, their efforts will have contributed only to promote the ascendancy of the 'Republican' Party, and it is impossible for me to resist the conviction that the Union cannot survive the moment when a party which menaces the subjugation of nearly half the States, shall obtain the absolute control of the Federal Government.

The States of Georgia, Texas, South Carolina, Mississippi Alabama and Florida have solemnly decided, some in Conventions elected by the people in pursuance of law, others through their Legislatures, but all with great unanimity, that they will go out of the Union in case a State shall be refused admission because Slavery exists therein. Looking to all the circumstances under which Kansas seeks admission into the Union, it will be impossible to attribute her rejection to any other cause than the sanction which her Constitution gives to Slavery. The instant Congress rejects the application now pending, the Governors of the States I have mentioned are required by law to initiate the measures which will lead to their secession from the Confederacy.

The limits of this letter will not allow me to go into the argument, so often and so cogently presented, to show that we are bound in duty and in honor to admit Kansas into the Union. To delay this consummation is to involve the Territory in civil war, and convulse the country in an internecine strife. If the disasters threatened by our opponents must follow the admission of Kansas into the Union, they will be confined to Kansas; and while even there, any serious civil commotion is to be deplored, if it must come, the responsibility will rest upon those who raise the flag of insurrection, and upon them let the consequences fall.

It is gratifying to see, at this juncture, the conservative and just course pursued by the Democratic Party of the State of New-York. Through the members of the Legislature—unanimous in their action—in the assemblages of our patriotic masses, in the resolutions adopted by our Committees, local and general, and in the resolute attitude of the delegation in Congress, the determination is evinced to sustain the President. It is his high mission to restore the friendly relations of the people of the States, to maintain the integrity and ascendancy of the Democratic Party, and to rescue the Union from that danger which WASHINGTON most feared—the establishment of sectional parties.

Let no man doubt that the President will fulfil his trust, guided by a stern purpose to do justice to all the States, which has been the fixed star of his public life; and will move on in the path of Constitutional duty with unyielding constancy and unfaltering courage. That he will be supported by the heart and the conscience of the American people has never been doubtful, but in view of the great popular demonstration which New-York will present to-morrow night, to be followed, I trust, by similar proofs of public sentiment from all parts of the country, the triumph of the President—which is the victory of the Union and the Constitution—is more than ever certain.

Faithfully, your fellow citizen, D. E. SICKLES.

To Andre Froment, Richard Busteed, A. Eickhoff, Isaac Townsend, Aug Belmont, H. G. Stebbins, and others, Committee.

From Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

CONGRESS HALL, ALBANY, March 3, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I am unable to accept your invitation to unite in the proposed public meeting at Tammany Hall, to-morrow evening, by reason of a series of professional engagements, nor can I command just now sufficient time to state my views at length upon the subject of the admission of Kansas. But I will join you in sustaining the wise and manly policy of the President in endeavoring to bring this turbulent member into the sisterhood of States as soon as possible. Kansas, like a pouting child, will continue refractory as long as it can attract the attention of the whole family; but when left to itself, will soon recover its usual serenity. Should my opinions upon this agitating question be deemed desirable, they may be found in a published letter which I had recently the honor to address to the President of the Democratic Association at Washington. Yours truly,

D. S. DICKINSON.

Messrs ANDRE FROMONT, ISAAC TOWNSEND and others, Committee, &c.

Postmaster-General BROWN writes reviewing the present aspect of the Kansas difficulty, and says:

"I will not abandon the hope that during the present and coming week, whilst this great subject is being acted upon by the two Houses of Congress, that Democracy will be filled with joy at the return of many who have been supposed to have finally gone over to the ranks of the enemy. Let no man who is willing yet "to live and die in the faith of his fathers," find any excuse or difficulty in the alleged frauds of the election of the 4th of January. That election had nothing to do with the formation of the Constitution, nor with the vote on it of Dec. 21. * * * How can any irregularity or fraud in a State election in any way affect a State Constitution? They are altogether separate and distinct things. There was a time when all New-Jersey was convulsed, from her centre to her circumference, about frauds in her election; yet the storm raged, and the broad seal of that gallant State was tossed to and fro without in the slightest degree affecting her Constitution. Congress can have nothing to do with that election—the can know nothing officially about it. Whether one party or the other in the Legislature will have a majority, or whether Free-State or Democratic Senators will be likely to be returned under it, it becomes not Congress nor any one of the great statesmen who adorn that body to inquire. I dash these sentiments hastily on paper, because I consider the occasion does not justify any methodical argument on Kansas affairs. I cannot, however, consent to give up the subject without asking every true Democrat in this country if he will not sustain the President of his choice on this subject, whom is he willing to sustain? If not JAMES BUCHANAN, is he willing to sustain JAMES LANE? They are antipodes to each other; BUCHANAN is for the Lecompton, LANE is for the Topeka Constitution," &c.

Senator JOHN SLIDELL writes concerning the prospects of the Country as affected by the Kansas question. He says:

> We are told every day that our apprehensions are unfounded—that no disposition is entertained by any considerable party at the North to interfere with Slavery in the States. I have no faith in these declarations. If ever the party which now controls New England and most of the Free States shall have a majority in both branches of Congress, with a President of its choice, a war will be waged against our institutions which can only terminate in revolution.
>
> There is no apparent excitement among Southern Senators and Representatives, nor among our people at home, no meetings with inflammatory speeches and threatening resolutions. The calmness of the South is misunderstood; there are sentiments uttered every day in Congress, which, in times past, would have been received with cries of indignation; we now listen to them with a coolness which is mistaken for indifference. It is this very calmness that, if it were understood, would most alarm those of our Northern brethren who really love the Union, it is the repose of fixed resolve, the silence of stern purpose, infinitely more dangerous than the most boisterous declarations. You will hear no more from the South of menace or expostulation."

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, writes in a different vein from most. He says:

> "If Kansas is admitted as a Slave State, under the Lecompton Constitution, as I fully believe she will be, she will be very sure to continue a Slave State. A large and substantial emigration will flow in from the other Slave States, taking with them their slaves; the settlers already there, whatever may be their present sentiments, will find their prejudices against Slavery disarmed by contact with it—will see that they have been fighting phantoms, that have no existence except in the heated brains of enthusiasts and fanatics, and will let the subject drop—leave it where their Constitution leaves it.
>
> And what harm will have been done, supposing Slavery to have been permanently established there? In the fifteen States where it now exists, the people continue to live and to enjoy life, and to accomplish its highest ends. And in a sixteenth State there is no reason why they should not do the same. This, then, is the paltry question about which has been stirred up so much strife. If the people would rise in their might and stop the miserable cry of demagogues, whether of the Press, the Pulpit, or the political arena, I should have much more confidence in the restoration of harmony and national good feeling, than from the most patriotic efforts of "the Regular Democratic organization" of New-York City or any of their Northern compeers.

There were also letters from Judge AMASA J. PARKER, LYMAN TREMAIN, (Attorney-General,) JOHN KELLY, THOMAS B. FLORENCE, HENRY W. PHILLIPS, ELISHA WARD, ISRAEL T. HATCH, and RICHARD BUSTEED.

The Democratic Banquet at the Lafarge House.

At the termination of the proceedings at Tammany Hall, a grand banquet, under the auspices of the Central American Club, took place at the Lafarge House. This festival, which was in special honor of the first anniversary of the inauguration of President BUCHANAN, commenced shortly before 11 o'clock. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL occupied the chair. Hon. John Cochrane, Conrad Swackhamer, Esq., Hon. Mr. Bilboa of Tennessee, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Col. McCunn, &c., were among the guests. The room was decorated with the American, English and French flags. After an ample supper, the usual patriotic toasts were offered, accompanied by strongly-expressed intentions on the part of the speakers to stand or fall by the policy of the Administration. The "Democracy of the North" fraternized with the "gallant sons of the South," and everybody rejoiced with his brother. The speeches did not commence till after midnight.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 4.

$500 Indiana State 5s...	85	155 Hud. Riv. R. R.	36⅛
8,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	89½	940 do............	36⅛
9,000 Virginia 6s........	93	500 do.........b30	36¾
2,500 N. C. State 6s.....	94	20 do..............	36⅜
12,000 Missouri State 6s	84	340 Har. R. R.	15½
36,000 do............	84⅛	200 Har. R. R. Pfd..b30	25⅛
45,000 do...........	84¼	400 Reading R. R....b30	65
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	86⅝	200 do..........	64⅞
2,500 N. Y. State 6s,'58	100⅜	300 do........	64¾
8,000 N. Y. C. R.R. 7's.	102	300 do........	64⅞
2,000 N. Y. C. bds.'76..	97¾	900 do..........b30	65¼
13,000 E.R.R.3d m.b. '83	83½	100 do..........b15	65
2,000 do........	83	400 do.........	65
8,000 H.R.R.R. 3d mg.	69½	10 Mich. Central R. R.	74½
5,000 R. R.R. bs.'86 b30	71½	78 do..........	74¾
500 Ill. C. R. R. bds..	94¾	547 do.........	75
15 Ill.Cent. July rts.	105	50 do..........b10	75¼
1,000 La C.& M.L. G.b	36½	75 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R..	33
3,000 do......	36	50 do.......b10	33
2,000 do.......	35¾	50 do.......b30	33
14 Bank of America..	109¾	400 do.......	32¾
50 Am. Ex. Bank.....	105	50 do.......s10	32⅝
7 Market Bank......	101½	150 do	32⅝
46 Corn Ex. Bank....	98¾	5 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s..	56
10 Park Bank........	96	50 do.......	56½
5 Continental Bank..	98½	107 do......	57½
25 Grocers' Bank......	50	50 do......	57¾
445 Cumb. Coal Co....	22	100 Panama R.R.......	106⅞
300 do.........b30	22¼	65 Ill. Cen. R.R......	99
100 do.........s30	21¾	100 Cl'd & Pitts'g R. R.	16½
50 do.........b10	22⅛	220 Gal. & Chic. R. R..	94½
775 Canton Company..	26	100 do.........s60	94¼
50 do.......	26⅛	100 do.......	94⅞
100 do........b10	26½	100 do.......b30	95¼
300 do.........	26⅛	100 do.......b30	95¾
200 do.......b45	26⅞	100 do.......b20	95⅜
200 do.......b30	26½	25 Cleve. & Tol. R.R...	55¼
200 do.......b30	26¾	500 do..........	55½
200 do.......b30	26¼	1000 do........s10	55½
100 do.......b15	26	500 do.........	55¾
100 do.......b10	26	200 do.......b15	56
200 do..........	25⅞	100 do.......b10	55¼
240 Cary Improve. Co.	9½	600 do........	55
100 do......b30	9½	150 do.......b10	55
200 do......b30	9⅝	300 do........	54⅞
5 Del.&Hud Ca'l Co.	114	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R...	89
240 Penn Coal Co......	76	50 do.......b15	89
900 Brun.City L. Co.b10	3	200 do......b10	89
450 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94	150 do........b30	89
50 do........b30	94½	100 do.......b60	89½
650 do........b10	94	260 do........	88¾
204 do.........	93¾	100 do.......	88⅝
500 do.........	93⅞	100 do.......b30	88¾
975 Erie Railroad......	34	50 do.......b10	88½
50 do........b3	34⅛	200 do.......s3	88¼
200 do........b5	34	100 do.......s60	88
200 do.......s60	33½	35 LaCrosse & Mill. R.	11
50 Mill. and Miss. R. R.	40	175 do........	10⅞
10 Wis. Lake Shore R..	30		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Miss. State 6s,..	84½	160 Erie Railroad......	33
13,000 do........	84	450 do.........	32¾
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	89½	500 do.......s60	32½
2,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	86¾	100 do.......b15	33
1,000 La C.&M. L. G b	35½	100 do.......b30	33
2,000 N.Y. Cen. RR. 6s.	90½	800 do.......s3	32¾
25 Imp. & Traders Bk.	99½	400 do.......b10.	32¾
200 Cary Imp. Co......	9¾	50 Hud. River R. R.b30	36
50 do.......b30	10	50 do.......b60	36½
150 Canton Co.......b10	25¾	200 do.......s60	35½
150 Cumb. Coal Co.. b10	21¾	25 do.......	36
50 do.......b10	22	250 do.......	35¾
100 Mich. Cen. R. R....	75	28 do.......	35½
100 do........ b15	75	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R...	40
50 N. Y. C. R. R....s10	93	50 do.......	39½
150 do........b15	93	100 Reading R. R....s30	63¾
100 do........b60	93½	50 do.......s5	63¾
500 do.........	92¾	500 do.......b3	63¾
100 do.......b30	93	500 do.......s60	63½
100 do.......b60	93¼	100 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s..	57
100 C. & R. Isl. R. R.s10	87½	50 do.......b30	57½
50 do........	87½	50 do........s10	57
50 do.......b10	87½	400 Cle. & To. R. R.....	53½
100 do........s30	87⅜	100 do.......b30	53¾
100 do........s30	87¼	400 Harlem Railroad...	14½
50 PanamaRailroadb30	107	50 Cle.& Pitts.R.R. b10	17

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s.......	Int. add.	73½
$5,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s.......	Int. add.	73⅝
$5,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s.......	Int. add.	73¾
$3,000 La Crosse & Mil. R. R. 7s.......	Int. add.	35¾
$5,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R.R. 8s....	Int. add.	54
$3,000 Missouri 6s............	Int. add.	84¼
$5,000 Tennessee 6s............	Int. add.	90½
$6,000 Del., Lack. & Western R. R. 7s..	Int. add.	29½
$700 New-York Cen. Park 5s.	Int. add,	95
$2,000 Missouri 6s..........	Int. add.	83¾
$1,000 New-Orleans City 6s........	Int. add.	70
$3,000 Chi., St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s....	Int. add.	19½
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8s..	Int. add.	12
$5,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph's R.R. 7s.....	Flat.	57¼
$510 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857		46½
$540 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856........		46½
$500 Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858.....		42¾
$200 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		46
$20 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1867........		46
$60 Great West. M. Ins.Scrip of 1857........		46
40 shares Irving Bank..................		94
52 shares Broadway Bank..............		117
10 shares Park Bank................		96½
30 shares American Exchange Bank.........		105½
5 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co................		145
20 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.............		112
40 shares Grocers Fire Ins. Co............		109½
50 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.......		103½
20 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co..........		143
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.........		92
25 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co........		104½
10 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co..........		91
50 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co............		147
300 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		10½
2 Norwich and Worcester Dividend scrip.......		$100
19 bond certificates Com. & In'trial Ex. Co.......		80
6 ins. W. S house 85 Spring-st. E. of Broadway.		$1,450
50 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R..		89
11 shares Warren R. R. of N. J..........		24¾
60 shares Chicago, St. Paul & F. du Lac R. R..		4¾
30 shares Norwich & Worcester R. R.........		15¼
100 shares Delaware, Lack. & Western R. R......		14¼
50 shares New York & Harlem R. R.........		15½
15 shares Stonington & Providence R. R.........		47
14 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co..............		119½
48 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.............		119¼
31 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., (full stock).		129¾
1 share Academy of Music.................		$300
3 shares Ocean Bank....................		86½
8 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank........		99½
20 shares Oriental Bank..................		99½
7 shares Market Bank		100¼
20 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co..........		95
7 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co..............		176
20 shares Astor Fire Ins. Co............		118½
24 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co............		114¾

THURSDAY, March 4—P. M.

The day has been a remarkably quiet one n Money and Exchange affairs. The demand for he former is readily supplied both at bank and by private lenders at the moderate rates of interest quoted for some weeks past, 5@7 ₱ cent. at call; 6@7 ₱ cent. for short bills, and 7@9 ₱ cent. for bills beyond bank rule. The next packet for Europe is the steamer *Arago* on Saturday, for Havre and Southampton. Nothing of moment has yet been done for this opportunity in bills on London or Paris.

The Stock dealings to-day have been varied from the extreme prices of a *Bull* market in the forenoon to the reaction of 1@2 ₱ cent., against the market, at the close. Very considerable buoyancy was displayed at the early session of the Brokers on New-York Central, Hudson River, Reading, and several other Western Roads, the highest figures being for New-York Central—94 ₱ cent., cash; Rock Island, 89; Galena, 94⅞; Toledo, 55⅞; Reading, 65, and Hudson River, 36⅞ ₱ cent. The bids for Erie were about 34 ₱ cent., the Stock showing much sluggishness at the Board, and weaker prices by ¾@1 ₱ cent. after the adjournment. In the afternoon the downward turn was more decidedly manifested on the general Share list, and a decline established, as intimated, of 1@2 ₱ cent. from the extreme morning calls. The market appeared to be mainly influenced by the weakness in the Erie speculation, although the realizations of some of the *Bull* Brokers in the forenoon on other Stocks had something to do with the reaction. At the very close, there was a disposition to buy at the decline, say Erie, at 32⅞@33; New-York Central, 92⅞@94; Toledo, 52⅞@53; Rock Island, 87½, and the other roads in about the same proportion. The market for State Stocks was rather firm than otherwise, and a large demand for Missouris was supplied at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent; Virginias, 93; Californias, 86½ ₱ cent. Canton Land Company was active at an advance of ½@1 ₱ cent, selling at 26 @26⅛, and Cary Company at 9½@9⅞ ₱ cent.

We understand the March Coupon on the Bonds of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad, and the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Road, will be cashed by Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, Wall-street, at ¼ ₱ cent. exchange discount.

The old firm of Mr. SAMUEL WILLETTS, (WILLETTS & Co.,) who suspended in October last, have resumed payment.

The Bank Exchanges through the Clearing-House, this morning, amounted to $22,080,171, the largest daily sum of clearances since the panic in October last. The amount was considerably increased by the payments, yesterday, for European Exchange by the *Africa*—nearly the whole of the remittances going forward in bills, instead of bills and bullion.

In our notice of the annual election of Trustees of the Corn Exchange Association, there was a misprint, whereby the first name in the list was made to read "Daniel Daws," instead of the correct name, DAVID DOWS. Mr. DOWS was subsequently elected President, and Mr. JOHN B. WRIGHT Vice-President, of the Association. Mr. DOWS, who was the Vice-President, has been the acting President of the Association since the death of Mr. THEODORE BANKS, who was elected President after the demise of Mr. JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Sen., who succeeded Mr. N. H. WOLFE. Mr. WOLFE was the successor of Mr. JOSEPH KETCHUM, Sen., the first President of the Association, and the present chief officer of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company. Since his connection with this Company, Mr. KETCHUM has wholly devoted his time and attention to its interests. His son, Mr. JOSEPH KETCHUM, Jr., conducts the business of the old firm of JOSEPH KETCHUM & SON. The Arbitration Committee of the Corn Exchange Association for the ensuing year consists of P. H. HOLT, J. J. KINGSFORD and WALTER BRUSH.

PITTSBURG BANK STATEMENT, MARCH 1.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg..	$151,341	$532,351	$1,490,263	$605,936
Exchange Bank..	595,345	361,592	1,308 977	240,004
M. & M. Bank.....	99,530	151,499	762,787	178,527
Citizens' Bank...	98,000	75,382	563,503	75,944
Mechanics' Bank.	107,195	99,443	622,793	109,585
Iron City Bank...	37,730	44 243	194,659	67,750
Alleghany Bank..	106,385	45,283	331,860	26,219
Totals......	$1,195,526	$1,300,103	$5,274,842	$1,303,965
Last week.....	1,223,881	1,322,982	5,244,899	1,260,935
Increase....			$29,943	$43,030
Decrease....	$28,355	$22,879		

Due to Banks........$117,385 Decrease.........$9,518
Due by Banks....... 350,129 Increase.........23,368
Notes of other B'ks.... 139,712 Decrease.........28,247

The final report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of the Bank of Pennsylvania confirms, according to the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, the previous statements of the utter confusion of the accounts of the Bank, and the recklessness and carelessness that have characterized all its transactions. It exonerates the late President from the charge of intentional criminality, but says that "he appears not to have taken time to reflect on the consequences of his reckless management, or the trouble to look into the details of his operations." There is an item needing explanation, of $25,000 paid to some one for services in securing the purchase of the old bank building for a Post-Office, and there are evidences that bills were sold by the Bank at enormous rates of usury. But there is nothing to explain the immense deficit in the assets of the Bank, and the disorder of the accounts makes it probable that this will never be explained.

The State Senate of Tennessee passed, by a majority of one, on the 24th ult., a bill providing for an increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Tennessee, by the sale of a million and a quarter of turnpike stock belonging to the State, and the issuance and sale of the same amount of State Bonds.

The largest cargo of Cotton ever shipped from the port of New-Orleans was one of 6,900 bls., weighing 2,239,664 lbs., shipped by BAXTER, LOWELL & Co., of that City, on the *Ocean Monarch*, which cleared from New-Orleans, Feb. 23, for Liverpool.

Another meeting of the creditors of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., having claims against the firm, was held at the Suffolk County Court of Insolvency, in Boston, yesterday, Judge AMES presiding. The *Traveller* thus notices the proceedings:

"At previous meetings a large number of claims were proved, notwithstanding which the creditors present nearly filled the court room. The number of claims proved at this meeting was 83, in behalf of Banks, Insurance Companies, Manufacturing Corporations, Savings Banks, Railroad Corporations and individuals. The amount of these claims was $867,000, which, added to the amount previously proved, makes a total indebtedness of a little rising of $2,000,000. The principal claims proved at this meeting were: Pacific Bank, Nantucket, $20,002 50; WM. F. MASON, $50,000; E. MOON & Co., $39,362; Salem Bank, $1,985; Provident Institution for Savings, Boston, $128,876 84; Neptune Insurance Co., $16,161 34; Merchants' Bank, $50,726 50; S. BROOKS of New-York, $14,860; Suffolk Bank, Boston, $21,131; JARED SPARKS, $5,041; Old Colony and Fall River Railroad Company, $2,530; Rochester Bank, New Hampshire, $8,035; Pemberton Mills, $113,984 87; Bank of Commerce, New-York, $25,000; Merchants and Traders' Bank, Portsmouth, $8,102 77; Lowell Bank, $20,163 35; Pynchon Bank, Springfield, $5,041; Norway Plains Savings Bank, $3,037; J. A. LOWELL, $28,290; Railroad Bank, Lowell, $56,581. The claims proved extend throughout New England. Only about $40,000 of claims were from New-York. In regard to these claims it should be stated that the paper has upon it additional security of the Middlesex, Bay State, Pemberton, and in some cases of the New England Worsted Companies, which, with the amount obtained from the estate of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., will make the loss, if any, trifling. Especially is this the case of the large Savings Bank claim mentioned above, which is well secured. The next meeting of the creditors will be on the 23d of March."

WILLETS & Co., who partially suspended in October last, have resumed payment in full, and we are informed they continue their business as heretofore, with an undiminished capital of over $1,000,000.

Sales of Real Estate. MARCH 3.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot No. 219 W 18th st., lot 25x95....	$8,850
Leasehold house & stable 251 W. 24th-st., 25x98 9	1,250
Brown-stone house & lot 206 E. 20th-st., 15 9x92	6,900
Brown-stone house & lot 208 E. 20th-st., 15 9x92	6,850
Brown-stone house & lot 216 E. 20th-st., 15 9x92	6,900
Brown-stone house & lot 210½ E. 20th-st., 15 9x92	6,900
Brown-stone house & lot 212 E. 20th-st., 15 9x92	6,900
1 lot north side 47th st., 170 ft. E. 2d-av., 30x100 5	950
1 lot adjoining, 25x100 5..............	970
1 lot adjoining, 25x100 5..............	925
1 lot adjoining, 25x100 5..............	975
1 lot adjoining, 25x100 5..............	1,175

RED-HOUSE PROPERTY—MARCH 4.

Red-house out-buildings and 14 lots, 25x100 9 each, in one parcel............	$13,600
3 lots on southwest side of 2d-av., near 105th-st., each 22 2x100.................each	525
1 lot fronting on 105th-st., each 25x100 9..........	360
5 lots fronting on 105th-st., each 25x100 9.....each	350
1 lot southeast corner 2d-av. and 107th-st., each 25 3x100.................each	525
3 lots adjoining, each 25 2x100............each	380
6 lots fronting on 106th-st, each 25x100 9..each	335
6 lots fronting on 107th-st., each 25x100 9..each	240
1 lot southeast corner of 1st av. and 105th-st., each 25 3x100..................each	400
3 lots adjoining, each 25 2x100............each	310
1 lot on northeast cor. 1st av. & 104th-st., 25 3x100	455
1 lot adjoining, 25 2x100.................	330
1 lot adjoining, 25 2x100.................	325
1 lot adjoining, 25 3x100.................	320
5 lots adjoining, fronting on 104th-st., each 25x100 9......................each	225
1 lot fronting on 105th-st., 15x100 9..........	200
5 lots adjoining, each 25x100 9...........each	190
2 lots fronting on 106th-st., 175 ft. east from 2d-av.......................each	375
2 lots adjoining, 25x100 9.................each	350
2 lots adjoining, 25x100 9.................each	310
5 lots fronting on 105th-st., near 2d-av......each	350
5 lots fronting on 105th-st., east of 2d-av.....each	320

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

My last circular was dated 23d ult. We have since received advices per *Anglo-Saxon*, *City of Washington* and *America*, the latter with dates to 13th ult. The Liverpool Cotton market advanced gradually day by day, and closed buoyantly, at 7⅛d. ₱ ℔. for Middling New-Orleans, 7⅛d. Mobiles, and 7 1-16d. for Uplands; the sales of the week amounted to 77,000 bales. In Manchester trade was reported to be active, and prices advancing. The Bank rate of interest was reduced to 3 ₱ cent.

Upon receipt of the *Anglo-Saxon's* advices, on Wednesday last, quoting an advance in Liverpool of ⅛d. ₱ ℔., a fresh impetus was given to operations in this market, and large transactions were reported each day. Prices gradually hardened as the week advanced, and closed on Saturday at ⅛c.@¼c. higher than the quotations in my last circular. Yesterday the *America's* news was received, *viâ* Halifax, which again stimulated the buying, and caused holders to increase their demands. The sales yesterday and this morning are on the basis of the annexed quotations, which are full ⅛c. advance on those by the last steamer. The sales for the week I estimate at 5,000 bales. The clearances for the same time have been—to Liverpool, 519; Hamburg, 122; total, 641 bales.

The Cotton manufacturing interest in this country does not improve; on the contrary some of the larger mills having worked up their purchases of the raw material at 11c. ₱ ℔. or less, are being quietly closed. The price of goods has not kept pace with the advance in cotton, nor is there a demand sufficient to clear off the present stock except at a heavy loss, neither does it now appear likely that an improvement will take place until late in the coming Summer. It is probable that the takings by American spinners this year will not exceed 350,000 to 400,000 bales, against 700,000 last year.

Cotton in transitu has been freely dealt in during the past week; the sales have amounted to 9,000 bales, the closing quotations being as follows: Middling Orleans, with freight at 7-16d. ₱ ℔., at 11⅛c.@¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 10⅞c. Mobiles, with same freight, at same rates. Apalachicola very Strict Middling, with 7-16d. freight, 11⅛c, and barely Good Middling, 11⅛c. There is but little Upland cotton in transit here. To-day a good business has been done, at a further slight improvement. Strict Middling Orleans have been sold at 11⅞c., and Middling Mobiles at 11⅛c., Strict Middling 11⅜c., both with freight at 7-16d. ₱ ℔.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.—The reports from these are given in full elsewhere. The decline submitted to upon the receipt of the *Africa's* advices has been regained, owing to the more favorable accounts per *Anglo-Saxon*. Some large orders on English spinners' accounts were received by the latter, and telegraphed to the South, which has led to the increased business in Savannah and Charleston as advised by mail, and at Mobile and New-Orleans as advised by telegraph. Prices are higher everywhere and the *America's* news just to hand, will no doubt cause a continuance of the business for England at still higher rates.

CROP.—As stated last week, the increased receipts at all the Southern ports have caused increased estimates of crop. The general idea now on the subject seems to be 3,000,000 bales, at the same time there are more advocates for 3,100,000 bales, particularly in Mobile and New-Orleans.

Receipts at the ports for the week are 147,000 bales, against 90,000 bales during the corresponding week last year. We have consequently reduced the deficit from 573,000 bales at which it stood on 3d February, to 426,000 bales, or 147,000 bales in four weeks: next week the receipts will exceed 120,000 bales, against 88,000 in the corresponding week last year, and from what we know of the quantity at the various dépôts and river landings, there will be a large increase upon the corresponding period of last year, for many weeks to come.

EXPORTS to Great Britain are again large, being for the week 70,000 bales; they will continue on a large scale for some weeks, as the number of vessels loading is large, and the business lately in the South has been chiefly for Liverpool. To France and the Continent the export is moderate.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts...	1,871,000	2,297,000	2,366,000	1,605,000	1,811,000
Ex. to G. B...	698,000	717,000	920,000	791,000	573,000
Ex. to France	233,000	267,000	319,000	188,000	186,000
Ex. other F.P	151 000	203,000	276,000	139,000	126,000
Total Export.	1,082,000	1,187,000	1,515,000	1,118,000	884,000
St'k on hand.	715,000	695,000	628,000	398,000	721,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports..	147,000	90,000	151,000	77,000	106,000
Ex. to G. B...	70,000	79,000	43,000	48,000	56,000
Ex. to France.	11,000	16,000	23,006	16,000	3,000
Ex. other F.P.	10,000	27,000	21,000	8,000	8,000
Total Exports.	91,000	122,000	87,000	72,000	67,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 4.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales at irregular prices. We quote Middlings at 11c.@11¼c. SUGAR, 5c.@5¾c. FLOUR, $4 40. White CORN, 56c., and Yellow, 60c. Rio COFFEE advanced ¼c.@⅜c. Sales, to-day, 5,250 bags at 10¾c.@11⅛c. FREIGHTS stiffer. Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.; to St. Petersburg, 9-16c.; to Marseilles, 1c. Exchanges unsettled.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 4.

COTTON—Sales to-day 900 bales. The sales of the week foot up 12,000 bales, the market closing at at an ⅛c.@¼c. decline. Middling, 11¾c.@12c. RICE declined ⅛c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, March 4.

COTTON—Prices declined ¼c. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 4.

FLOUR quiet but firm. WHEAT in good demand with an upward tendency; Red $1 03@$1 06; White, $1 18@$1 25. CORN firmer; White, 55c.@57c.; Yellow, 58c.@60c. WHISKY steady at 21c.@21⅛c. PROVISIONS steady. COFFEE better, Sales of 3,300 bags at 10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 4.

The auction Sale of Rio Coffee to-day was spiritless. 3,000 bags sold at 8⅞c.@11¼c., averaging 9¾c. A decline. 800 bags were withdrawn.

FLOUR is firm. CORN in better request, and 1c. higher. Yellow, 60c. PROVISIONS quiet. LARD, 10¼c. @10½c. Mess PORK, $17. WHISKY dull at 22c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State fives, 87⅞; Reading Railroad, 32⅜; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

$33.500 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS City property, in sums to suit applicants. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.